The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 6927. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT AGREED UPON.

OUR DEMANDS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY SPAIN—THE VESSEL AND SURVIVORS TO BE SURRENDERED, THE FLAG TO BE SALUTED, AND THE OFFENDERS TRIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Spanish Cabinet has acceded to the demands of this Government for reparation for the seizure of the Virginius. This announcement was received through Admiral Polo this afternoon after the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting.

Spain promises first to deliver the Virginius to the United States. The flag and papers which protected the vessel, and gave the United States a right to demand her return, also protected all the men on board, and the survivors will be also delivered with the vessel. Spain agrees to salute the American flag at Santiago at some appointed time, and to bring to trial and punishment the officers who perpetrated the horrible butchery.

The details of terms are probably not fully arranged and reduced to form, but the principles upon which our Government has made the demand are fully agreed to.

Spain will, of course, desire an adjudication or arbitration to decide the ownership of the vessel, and whether she had violated the municipal laws of the United States, but this will be determined while the vessel is in the custody of the United States.

Spain thus acknowledges that she had no right to undertake to determine those questions on the high seas.

Provision for the families of those who were slaughtered will undoubtedly be made in some form.

But the one important fact is that Spain has yielded to the demands of this Government, and that a war is for the present at least averted.

There is ground for hope that the Spanish Republic is strong enough to fulfill its intentions and promises, and sustain itself in power at home and assert itself in the management of Cuban affairs.

THE FEELING IN HAVANA.

ANY ORDER FOR REPARATION LIKELY TO BE DISOBEYED—DEFIANT TONE OF THE VOZ DE CUBA.

A letter from Havana, received in this City, says the people there would refuse to allow any order from Madrid to deliver up the Virginius or make other reparation for her seizure and the execution of her crew, to be carried out. Preparations for defense are being actively pushed forward. Guns are being mounted at all suitable points. Advertisements appear in the different papers for an unlimited number of laborers to work in the arsenals. The volunteers have orders to drill two or three times a week.

The *Voz de Cuba* says in regard to the report from Washington that Castelar has telegraphed the Captain General to execute no more of the Virginius prisoners:

"It cannot be true, since the sentences have been imposed by a tribunal of justice in accordance with our laws. The Executive of the Spanish Republic has not sufficient power to issue such an absurd order." It says the Captain General of the island, in order to extinguish the rebellion, has power to impose the death penalty on any one taken in acts of treason and force against the Government, and asks: "How, then, would the Executive of the Spanish Republic dare to govern in contravention of the law, and to override justice, exposing his authority to contempt, merely to please certain foreign pirates?"

INCESSANT PREPARATION.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY IN THE ARSENALS AND NAVY-YARDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—There has been no abatement whatever in the warlike preparations in the naval and military departments in this city. At the navy-yard work is rapidly pushed forward on all the monitors and ships of war there. Workmen are engaged upon the monitor Terror arranging the interior and refitting the turrets. She is to be put upon the dry-dock to have outside repairs made. The Ajax is approaching completion very fast. Commandant Mullaney has issued very stringent orders forbidding entrance to the yard to any one not having business in the departments. At Cramp & Son's ship-yard, East Norris and Beach streets, the single-turreted monitor Nantucket is undergoing a thorough overhauling. New decks, turret, and armament will be placed in her. One hundred and fifty men are working on the monitor. The force has been increased 200 men, who have been employed purposely to work on Government work. Four more monitors are to be brought from League Island to the yards. All the contracts given to the firm by the Government are to be finished in ninety days. The works and vessels of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are kept busy day and night in supplying the coal contracts with the Navy Department. It has been ascertained at the office of the general agent of the company at Port Richmond that the Government contracts call for many thousand tons of coal, and it will be some time before the shipments to the various naval stations are filled. The coal ordered is of the very best grades, and of sizes intended for steam-vessel uses.

RECRUITING THE MARINES.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is carried on actively, and already a large number of recruits have been enlisted. An order has recently been received here from Washington for the enlistment of 700 men for the marine service, and Major Fields, United States Marine Corps, No. 402 South Front street, has been assigned to the duty of recruiting.

SHOT AND SHELL.

Large quantities of shot, shell, and general ordnance stores have been brought from Fort Mifflin magazine, and placed on the navy-yard wharf in readiness to supply the monitors. The shells, which are of the 15-inch make, will be put in the Ajax. At the Bridesburg Arsenal, which is situated between Richmond and Frankford, near the Delaware River, every preparation has been made to meet any requirements that may be made for ammunition. The employes are busily engaged in manufacturing cartridges, and the force has been increased by the addition of a number of hands. About 15,000 cartridges are produced daily. Should necessity demand it, however, the production can be readily enlarged to more than 100,000 per day. The cartridge stock now in the arsenal comprises the following sizes: 1,000,000 carbine, 1,000,000 musket, and about the same number for pistols.

SUPPLYING THE COAST DEFENSES.

Lieut. Poland, son of Senator Poland, and Commandant of the Ordnance Department, is at present making an inspection of the forts on the coasts of North Carolina and Louisiana. Previous to his departure he received instructions to prepare everything for immediate action, and to supply enough ammunition and military stores to meet any emergency that may result from the Spanish complications.

UNIFORMS.

At the United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road and Washington avenue, there has been no change from the regular routine of business, as no official orders from Washington have been received to make any preparations. The work of this Government station is especially to manufacture uniforms and accoutrements for the standing army of 30,000 soldiers. Should necessity demand it about 150,000 uniforms could be turned out monthly; 2,500 uniforms are now stored here. There are also sufficient camp and garrison equipments to supply 150,000 men. Work has been continuous on Sundays and on Thanksgiving Day, day and night, at all the naval and military stations.

THE MONITOR MANHATTAN IN A STORM—SHE SPRINGS A LEAK AND IS COMPELLED TO PUT BACK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN, via LEWES, Del., Nov. 28.—After we passed the Capes of the Delaware on Wednesday night, the monitor Manhattan did very well in tow, the weather being favorable, until yesterday morning, when a strong south-west wind sprung up, with occasional squalls. The sea swept clean over her from stem to stern, upsetting the men at the wheel and carrying away the log-book. The ventilators, with the exception of one, were all washed away. A leak was sprung under the turret, through which the water poured in with alarming rapidity. Commander Yates expected the monitor would go down, and ordered the boats to be cleared and life buoys distributed. Shortly after 9 A. M., however, Capt. Beaumont having turned the Powhatan before the wind, the Manhattan became easier. This was off Chincoteague buoy. The monitor being in a leaky condition and her bilge pumps having become choked, while everything and everybody on board was thoroughly drenched, it was considered advisable to return to the Delaware breakwater, which we did about dark last night, the Manhattan going inside, while we remained outside. The Manhattan will probably be ordered to Philadelphia for repairs. We are awaiting further orders. The Pinta, Commander Garringe, went to sea early this morning.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

RECENT ORDERS DETACHING AND ASSIGNING OFFICERS—RECRUITING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Commander L. A. Kimberly, detached from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on the 30th inst., is ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer Canonicus on the 8th of December. Commander E. E. Potter is ordered to command the naval rendezvous in Chicago; Lieut. A. B. H. Lillie, Master Wm. F. Low, and Second Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhodes are ordered to the Canonicus; Lieut. Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh is ordered to the Canonicus as Executive Officer on the 8th of December next; Lieut. E. S. Storey, Masters James M. Hawley and Wm. T. Hawley, and Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell are ordered to the iron-clad steamer Terror on the 8th of December; Lieut. W. H. Mayer is ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont on the 29th inst.; Masters Chas. F. Norton, Wm. A. H. Hadden, and Passed Assistant Paymaster John Macmahon are ordered to the iron-clad steamer Ajax on the 4th of December; Master Samuel P. Comly is ordered to the Canonicus, and Master D. D. Stuart to the Mayflower; Medical Director T. M. Potter is ordered to the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan is ordered to recruiting duty at Chicago. Chief Engineer T. J. Jones is ordered to the United States steamer Florida. First Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard. Commander Joseph N. Miller is detached from the Hydrographic Office on the 30th inst., and ordered to command the iron-clad steamer Ajax. Commander C. A. Babcock is detached from the store-ship Supply, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Commander W. C. Wise is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Ajax as executive officer. Lieut. Commander John R. Bartlett is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Terror as executive officer. Lieuts. F. J. Drake and Charles M. Thomas are detached from the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the Terror on the 8th of December. Lieut. W. J. Moore, from the torpedo station at Newport, is ordered to the iron-clad Ajax; Lieut. G. W. Davis, from the Potomac, is ordered to the Mayflower; Lieuts. J. M. Forsyth, Wm. Welsh, and E. C. Pendleton, Masters C. K. Curtis and W. E. B. Delehoy, Boatswain Bassel and Acting Carpenter Wm. H. Barrett, from the Supply, are placed on waiting orders; Master Thomas H. Stevens, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, is ordered to the Mayflower; Mate George H. Cooper, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, is ordered to the Dispatch; Medical Inspector J. M. Browne, from the Mare Island Navy-yard, is ordered to the Naval Hospital at that place, relieving Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, who is ordered to the Minnesota; Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from the Boston Navy-yard, is ordered to the Dictator; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Price, from the Naval Hospital at New-York, is ordered to the Terror; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. Fursell, from the Naval Academy, is ordered to the Ajax; Acting Assistant Surgeon James Taylor, from the Vermont, is ordered to the Canonicus; Assistant Paymaster James A. King, from the Ohio, is ordered to the Canonicus; Assistant Paymaster Barry, from the Supply, is ordered to settle accounts; Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley has been detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board, and ordered to recruiting duty at Chicago, Ill.; First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott has been detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to proceed to Philadelphia; First Engineer E. T. Phillippi has been detached from the Brooklyn, and ordered to the Terror; First Assistant Engineer G. M. Greene has been detached from special duty at Washington, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

The work of recruiting for the navy still goes on, and orders have been issued to open an office at Chicago, Ill. Commander Ed. E. Potter has been placed in charge thereof.

There is great activity at the Navy Department to-day. The Secretary has returned to Washington, and to-day held conferences with several of the heads of the various bureaus.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

There is no abatement in the activity that has prevailed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the past few weeks. The work partially suspended on Thursday in consequence of the holiday was resumed yesterday. There is very little new to note in the yard. The Colorado took on her stores yesterday, and will be ready to sail on Monday. Her commander, Capt. Ransom, who has heretofore been executive officer of the yard, turned over that office yesterday to Capt. Chandler, who will retain it until the 1st of January, when he, in turn, will be succeeded by Capt. Shufelt, the regular appointee. The masts for the Minnesota were being hauled up from the mast-house yesterday. She will not be ready for sea much before January. The work on the Dictator, Roanoke, Swatara, and Florida is being pushed forward with the greatest possible dispatch. The new torpedo-boat designed by Admiral Porter, and launched a few days since, was yesterday towed over to the Morgan Iron Works, where a large force of men will be put to work on her. Admiral Smith, formerly commandant of the yard, held a long consultation with Admiral Rowan yesterday.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

PUTTING THE COAST DEFENSES IN CONDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 28.—Twenty mechanics arrived here this morning for duty in the ordnance machine-shop, to work on the fifteen-inch gun-carriages now being constructed. Two machinists will leave to-morrow morning for Key West, and two for Charleston, to put the guns and carriages at those points in thorough working order.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The head-quarters of the Cuban Junta, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange place, were crowded yesterday with Cubans and their sympathizers, who eagerly discussed the probability of hostilities between the United States and Spain. The opinion that prevailed, was that a rupture between the two nations was inevitable, which they believed would result in the formation of a republic in Cuba, with Gen. Cespedes as President. A meeting of the members of the Junta was held at 2 o'clock with closed doors, Gen. J. D. De Villegas presiding. Señor Hillario Cisneros, the Secretary, read a communication which had been received from Señors Quesada and Carlos Del Castillo. The communication stated that the above-named gentlemen are the only officially authorized agents and representatives of the Cuban Republican Government abroad; that some persons, no doubt with the best motives, had undertaken the task of collecting funds in aid of the suffering Cubans, not only without authority, but even against the express directions of the Republican Government in Cuba. While Gen. Quesada intimated that he was the only authorized agent, yet he had no desire to restrain individual action, but deemed it proper that there should be no misapprehension in the matter. To this communication the Junta decided to forward the following response:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1873.

SIR: The general terms in which Messrs. Manuel Quesada and Carlos Del Castillo have couched their communication, set forth that they are, under any circumstances, opposed to, and as representatives of their Government in Cuba, they positively condemn, all attempts to recruit or enlist men, as being in direct violation of the laws of the land, which it was their first duty to respect. The communication caused a lengthy discussion, and it was regretted very much that any difference should exist between the members of the Junta, the only persons properly authorised to collect funds in this City, and forward aid to the forces of the Cuban Republic. We are compelled to declare that the Society of Los Amigos de Cuba was organized under the authority, that every citizen of the United States has, to do any act which is not in itself in contravention of any existing law, having been formally constituted a society on the day following the reception of the information that these gentlemen had been appointed confidential agents. Outside of this right, however, the society hold express permission from the executive power of Cuba, so that individual action may be exercised for the benefit of the sacred cause of the Cuban revolution. The organization was brought into connection with Los Amigos de Cuba Association by the intervention of Mr. Castillo, he having been previously the bearer of such authority to the Association of Laborantes. It appears somewhat strange, therefore, that the confidential agency has so soon forgotten that there was such a document in existence at the time of writing their letter. The standing of the persons who are at the head of our society, and which ought to inspire the confidence of the members, as well as of strangers, had accomplished this to such an extent as to make them collect again as many thousands of dollars, which we applied to the assistance of our brethren who are fighting for liberty, and the independence of our country. Having, at the same time, the satisfaction of working in accord with other American societies, who have opened to us their fraternal arms, we feel that these gentlemen, in their position as confidential agents, should appreciate, with us, the value of their accessions to the strength of the cause, and not endeavor, as they have done, perhaps unintentionally, to embarrass the general movement in behalf of the liberation of the island at a time when the American people are manifesting so much interest in the affairs of the Society of Amigos de Cuba.

We are, with great consideration, your humble servants,

J. J. D. De Villegas, President; Hillario Cesneros, Secretary; Vincente Mestre, Piscente Bueno, Inman Dias, Pedro M. Rivero, Miguel Aldama, and J. V. Aquilera, Committee.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MERIDA FROM HAVANA.

Yesterday morning the steam-ship City of Merida, Capt. Hillemann, arrived here. She left Havana on Saturday night last, touching at Nassau, N. P., on her way hither. The news she brings has been anticipated.

The following is the list of the passengers which arrived: Chas. F. Ulrich, George Crawford, Louis Watkins, wife, and family, F. Roig, Samuel T. Melville, James B. Irwin, Mrs. Hill, Capt. Pearsall, and B. J. F. Finlay, of Santiago de Cuba.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The following is a correct copy of all the Custom-house documents on which the Virginius cleared from this port, Oct. 4, 1870:

Bill of sale of registered vessel.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, That I, Everett C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, approved May 29, 1830," and "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," acting for and in behalf of the United States, the owner of the steamer or vessel called the Virgin, of New-Orleans, of the burden of 441 84-100 tons, or thereabouts, for and in consideration of the sum of nine thousand eight hundred dollars lawful money of the United States of America, to the United States in hand paid, before the sealing and delivery of these presents, by John F. Patterson, of New-York, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and am therewith fully satisfied, contented, and paid, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell unto the said John F. Patterson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the whole of the said steamer, or vessel, together with the masts, bowsprit, sails, boats, anchors, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto belonging; the certificate of registry of which said steamer, or vessel, is as follows, viz.:

Register No. 106.—(One hundred and six.) Permanent. In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled: "An Act Concerning the Registering and Recording of Ships or Vessels," approved Dec. 31, 1792, and of "An Act to Regulate the Admeasurement of Tonnage of Ships and Vessels of the United States," approved May 6, 1864.

Miles T. Steele, of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, having taken or subscribed the oath required by the said acts, and having sworn that he is a citizen of the United States, and sole and only owner of the steamer or vessel called the Virgin, of New-Orleans, whereof Miles T. Steele is a present master, and is a citizen of the United States, as he hath sworn, and that the said steamer or vessel was formerly a blockade runner, and sold by Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at the port of Mobile, February 14, 1866, as per register No. 18, issued and dated at Mobile, March 12, 1866, now surrendered property and discharged.

And said register No. 18 having certified that the said vessel has one deck and one mast, and that her length is 216 0-10 feet; her breadth, 24 5-10 feet; her depth, 10 9-10 feet; her height, —— feet; that she measures four hundred and forty-one 84-100, (441 84-100) tons, viz., capacity under under tonnage deck, 375 82-100 tons; capacity between decks above tonnage deck, —— tons; capacity of inclosures on the upper deck, viz., 66 2-100 tons; total tonnage, 441 84-100 tons. That she is a steamer, has a round stem and a scrawl head.

And the said Miles T. Steele having agreed to the description and admeasurement above specified, and sufficient security having been given, according to the said acts, the said steamer has been duly registered at the port of New-Orleans.

Given under our hand and seal at the port of New-Orleans, this 23d day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

And the United States having acquired title to said vessel registered as aforesaid in the collection of a debt due the United States by bill of sale from the said Miles T. Steele, dated May 14, 1867, and recorded in the Custom-house at New-Orleans, in Book A, page 20, the said register has not been surrendered or renewed.

To have and to hold the said steamer or vessel and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto him, the said John F. Patterson, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to the sole and only proper use, benefit, and behoof of him, the said John F. Patterson, his executors, administrators, and assigns forever. And I, the said E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury as aforesaid, have, and by these presents do promise, covenant, and agree for and in behalf of the United States, to and with the said John F. Patterson, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to warrant and defend the said steamer or vessel, and all the other before-mentioned appurtenances against all and every person and persons whomsoever.

In testimony whereof, I, the said Everett C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
J. H. ROBINSON.
H. C. WHITLEY.

District of Columbia, ss: Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the District aforesaid, Everett C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, and acknowledged the within bill of sale to be his free act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, the seventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

N. CALLON, Notary Public.

Received and recorded Sept. 26, 1870, 2:30 o'clock P. M. T. W. J. SIZER, R. Clerk.

Port of——ss.—District of——No. 14.—I, John F. Patterson, of the City, County, and State of New-York, do solemnly swear, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the ship or vessel called the Virginius, of New-York, is of the burden of 441 84-100 tons, and was formerly the steamer Virgin, and sold by order and on account of United States Government as per copy of register No. 106, issued at the Port of New-Orleans, 23d June, 1866, now canceled property changed; that my present place of abode or residence is New-York, and that I am a citizen of the United States, and the true and only owner of the said ship or vessel; and there is no subject or citizen of any foreign Prince or State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise interested therein, or in the profits or issues thereof, and that F. E. Shepperd is the present master or commander of the said ship or vessel.

JOHN F. PATTERSON.

Sworn to this 26th day of September, 1870.
W. A. MORRIS, Deputy Collector.

I, F. E. Shepperd, the present master of the above-mentioned vessel, do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States, having been born in Forsyth County, State of North Carolina.

F. E. SHEPPERD.

Sworn to this 4th day of October, 1870.
W. A. MORRIS, Deputy Collector.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John F. Patterson, F. E. Shepperd, are held and stand firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the full and just sum of two thousand dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, our executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals, this 26th of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that, whereas Thomas Murphy, Collector of the district of ——, has issued and granted a certificate of registry in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act Concerning the Registering and Recording of Ships and Vessels" for the steam-ship called the Virginius, of New-York, burden 441 82-100 tons, whereof —— is at present master, which certificate is dated this day, and numbered 14. Now, therefore, if the said certificate of registry shall be used for the said vessel for which it has been granted, and shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of, to any person or persons whomsoever, and in case the said vessel shall be lost, or taken by an enemy, burnt or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she belongs, if the said certificate (if preserved) shall within eight days after the arrival of the master or person having charge or command of the said vessel within any district of the United States, be delivered up to the Collector of such district; or if any foreigner or any person or persons for the use and benefit of such foreigner, shall purchase or otherwise become entitled to the whole, or any part or share of, or interest in the said vessel, the same being within a district of the United States, if the said certificate shall, within seven days after such purchase, change, or transfer of property, be delivered up to the Collector of said district, or if such purchase, change, or transfer of property shall happen when the said vessel shall be in any foreign port or place, or at sea, if the master or person having the charge or command thereof shall, within eighteen days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the Collector of such district, then the said obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
JOHN F. PATTERSON, (L. S.)
S. P. I.
C. R. F. E. SHEPPERD, (L. S.)

Deck, 1; mast, 1; length, 216; breadth, 24 5-10; depth, 10 9-10; height, —; under tonnage deck, 375 82-100; between decks, above deck, —; inclosures on upper deck, 66 2—total, 441 84-100. Steamer R. S. Scroll; Sw.; iron.

B. F. WYMAN,
JAMES HAGGERTY, Deputy Collector.

List of Persons composing the Crew of the Steamer Virginius, of New-York, whereof Shepperd is Master, bound for Curacoa.

Names.	Places of birth.	Places of residence.	Of what country citizens or subj'ts
H. Marquis	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Ed. Greenwood	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
James E. Fox	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Walter Robinson	Georgetown, D. C.	N. Y.	U. S.
William Quigley	Washington.	N. Y.	U. S.
Thomas Gallagher	Ireland.	N. Y.	U. S.
Andrew Cox	Ireland.	N. Y.	U. S.
Geo. W. Miller	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Daniel Shea	Ireland.	N. Y.	U. S.
Stephen Cox	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Peter Myers	Ireland.	N. Y.	U. S.
Ambrose Rowling	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Thomas Bowers	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Ed. Dooly	Boston.	N. Y.	U. S.
Hugh Green	Ireland.	N. Y.	U. S.
Michael McCarty	Ireland.	N. Y.	U. S.
John McCormack	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Daniel Bassett	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Thomas Griffiths	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
William Fisk	Sweden.	N. Y.	U. S.
Frank Zumann	Prussia.	N. Y.	U. S.
Thomas Anderson	Germany.	N. Y.	U. S.
George Anderson	Norway.	N. Y.	U. S.
Wm. Johnson	Sweden.	N. Y.	U. S.
Daniel Young	Delaware.	N. Y.	U. S.
John Maxtmore	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Wm. Augsbur	Hamburg.	N. Y.	U. S.
Solomon W. Johnson	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Ed. Rodgers	New-York.	N. Y.	U. S.
Dolan Stoker	Philadelphia.	N. Y.	U. S.

State of New-York, ss.: I, Henry Camerden, Jr., Public Notary, do hereby certify that on the day of the date hereof, before me personally came and appeared F. E. Shepperd, master or commander of the steamer Virginius, now about clearing out for Curacoa, who being duly sworn did solemnly and sincerely declare that the above list contains the names of the officers and crew of the said steamer, together with the places of their birth and residence as far as he hath been able to ascertain the same.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the City of New-York, this 4th day of October, 1870.

HENRY CAMERDEN, JR., Notary Public.

City of New-York, ss: I, the undersigned Notary Public, do hereby certify that the within-named persons who compose the company of the within-mentioned steamer whereof Shepperd is at present master, having produced to me proof in the manner directed by the laws of the United States, I do certify that the several before-mentioned persons are all citizens of the United States, except.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my name and seal of office the 4th day of October, 1870.

HENRY CAMERDEN, JR., Notary Public.

Know all men by these presents, that we, F. E. Shepperd, master or commander of the steamer called the Virginius, now lying in the District of New-York, and Hy. Camerden, Jr., are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the full and just sum of four hundred dollars, money of the United States, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 4th day of October, in the year 1870.

Whereas the above bounden master hath delivered to the Collector of the Customs for the District of New-York, in the State of New-York, a verified list, containing, as far as he can ascertain them, the names, places of birth, residence, and description of the persons who compose the company of the said steamer, now lying in the said district, of which he is at present master or commander, of which list the said Collector has delivered to the said master a certified copy.

Now, the condition of this obligation is such, that, if the said master shall exhibit the aforesaid certified copy of the list to the first boarding officer at the first port in the United States in which he shall arrive on his return thereto, and then and there also produce the persons named therein to the said boarding officer, except any of the persons contained in the said list who may be discharged in a foreign country, with the consent of the Consul, Vice Consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent there residing, signified in writing under his hand and official seal, to be produced to the Collector of the district within which he may arrive, as aforesaid, with the other persons comprising the crew, as aforesaid, or who may have died or absconded, or who may have been forcibly impressed into other service, of which satisfactory proof shall be then also exhibited to the said last-mentioned Collector, then and in such cases the above obligation shall be void and of no effect; otherwise it shall abide and remain in full force and virtue.

F. E. SHEPPERD.
HY. CAMERDEN, JR.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
F. W. J. SIZER.

Wood, Niebuhr & Co., 18 Exchange place: Report and manifest of the cargo laden at the Port of New-York, on board the steam-ship Virginius, whereof Shepperd is master, (or conductor,) bound for Curacoa.

441 tonnage, 31 crew.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

170 barrels bread, 13,600 pounds, $630; 2 boxes saddlery, $400; 4 trunks clothing, $350; to be landed at Curacoa.

F. E. SHEPPARD.

MASTER'S OATH ON CLEARING OUTWARD.

District of New-York: I, F. E. Shepperd, master, or commander of the steam-ship Virginius, bound from the Port of New-York to Curacoa, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the manifest of the cargo on board the said steam-ship now delivered by me to the Collector of this district, and subscribed with my name, contains, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full, just, and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise now actually laden on board the said vessel, and of the value thereof; and if any other goods, wares, and merchandise shall be laden or put on board the said steam-ship previous to her sailing from this port, I will immediately report the same to the said Collector. I also swear that I verily believe the duties on all the foreign merchandise therein specified have been paid or secured according to law, and that no part thereof is intended to be relanded within the United States, and that if by distress, or other unavoidable accident, it shall become necessary to reland the same, I will forthwith make a just and true report thereof to the Collector of the Customs of the district wherein such distress or accident may happen. I do furthermore swear that I have not received on board said vessel, and have not under my care or within my control, and that I will not receive and convey any letters or letter packets, addressed to any foreign country, which have not been delivered to me from the Post Office, except such as relate to the cargo and are addressed to the owner or consignee of said vessel, or such as are inclosed in a United States stamped envelope of a denomination sufficient in amount to cover the United States postage legally chargeable thereon, if the same had been posted and transmitted by the regular mail. And said cargo is truly intended to be landed at the port of Curacoa.

So help me God. F. E. SHEPPERD.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1870.
W. A. MORRIS, Deputy Collector.
J. A. H.

District and Port of New-York: I, A. M. D., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear, that the within manifest contains a full, just, and true account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise shipped by E. T., on board the within-named vessel or vehicle, and that the quantities and values of each article are truly stated, according to their actual cost or the values which they truly bear in this port at this time. And I further swear that the said merchandise is truly intended to be exported to Curacoa. So help me God. A. M. DUNBAR.

Sworn to this Oct. 4, 1870, before me,
W. A. MORRIS,
J. A. H., Dy. Collector.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

OPERATIONS AT MANZANILLO—THE INHABITANTS WORN OUT WITH WATCHING—THE BATTLE AT SACRA.

An extract from a private letter received in this City from Manzanillo, dated Nov. 14, says:

"On the 13th a body of Spanish troops, numbering about 900, entered this city by way of the Bayamo road, thus taking away all the troops garrisoning the small towns in the interior and exposing them to the inroads of the Cubans. The work of forming barricades is still going on, and those already made are being strengthened. Last night an alarm was caused by firing being heard at the camp, three miles distant, and the fort fired one gun as a signal. Every man able to bear arms was called out and met on the square. The insurgents are reported to have from 3,000 to 4,000 men near here, and another attack is momentarily expected. But little time for sleep is given, and the troops and citizens are nearly tired out by continued alarms. The flags on the different Consulates remain hoisted both day and night. To-day the Spanish force referred to above left, for what purpose is not known, as the orders were not disclosed, and all the volunteers were ordered out this afternoon to guard the town during the night. Twelve to fourteen persons have been arrested without the slightest cause, except that they were Cubans, and lodged in the common jail, one of them being a lady. The British man-of-war Woodlark arrived here on the 16th, and left again on the following day.

The Cubans who entered the town said they stood in no need of expeditions or arms from abroad, as when any were wanted they knew where to go and take them, and in fact they helped themselves very freely to everything that could be carried off. The Spanish papers admit that the fight of Sacra has been one of the severest ever fought since the breaking out of the insurrection, the Cubans rushing up to within forty paces of the cannon's mouth."

MARINE DISASTERS.

A SUNKEN SCHOONER RECOGNIZED—ALL HANDS PROBABLY LOST.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 28.—Capt. McDonnell, of Philadelphia, has just returned from the beach, and from the material saved recognizes the schooner reported a few days ago as having been sunk ten miles south of Cape Henry, as the schooner St. Mary, of Philadelphia, owned by himself and brother and Capt. Steelman, master of the sunken schooner, and his brother, who was mate. The schooner was bound from Philadelphia to Richmond, Va., with a cargo of coal. From the appearances of parts of the vessel washed ashore, there is little doubt but that she was run into while at anchor, and all hands were undoubtedly lost, as nothing has been heard of either the Captain or the crew, except the mulatto cook, whose body came on shore the morning after the disaster. Capt. McDonnell has recovered all the materials which were saved by parties on the beach.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—The steamer George Appold, at this port from Baltimore, reports: Nov. 26, Barnagat, north-west by west, twelve miles, fell in with schooner Paul F. Kellar, of and from Philadelphia, for Boston, at anchor. She had been run into the night previous by an unknown vessel and lost her foresail, foreboom, and gaff. During the collision the mate, one man, and the cook got on board the other vessel, whose damage is not known. The Paul P. Kellar would try and reach New-York. The Captain of the schooner Vesta, at this port, from Dorchester, New-Brunswick, reports that on Nov. 25, when about eight miles north of Boon Island, passed a quantity of barrels of beef or pork and raisins; also, other portions of wreck stuff, bulwarks, a cabin stool, and about thirty feet of rail.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The schooner J. Cullingham arrived at Newport, from Philadelphia, for Salem, with coal, and reports that on the 26th inst., off the Highlands of Neversink, in a heavy chop sea, she carried away eyes of the main rigging, which took the main and mizzen masts along, the latter close to the deck, with all attached.

HEAVY WEATHER AND WRECKS ON THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28.—The bark Oder, Capt. Rich, from Pictou, for Portland, coal laden, was wrecked on Madden Island, Cape Breton, during the gale of the 25th. The crew narrowly escaped with their lives, after being on the wreck twelve hours. The steamer Lady Head towed up the light-ship Halifax from the mouth of the harbor to-day. The latter is considerably battered, and is withdrawn from service for the present. A south-east storm prevailed last night, and a heavy sea prevails outside to-day. No damage is reported.

ICE IN THE WELLAND CANAL—STORM ON THE LAKES.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 28.—No vessels passed through the Welland Canal to-day, the ice being very firm. The barks Bolton and Ketcham, with wheat, from Chicago, discharged at the elevator here to-day. The schooner Ranger, of Cleveland, ran in here for shelter to-day. The brig Hector went ashore above Sugar Loaf Point during a storm. Assistance has been sent her.

A CANADIAN TRAGEDY—THREE DEATHS FROM DRINKING.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—A man, woman, and boy, living in an alley off Hermin street, died last night by drinking from a bottle which they thought contained whisky. Five more are suffering, some of whom are not expected to live. The woman was a dissolute character named Mary Jane Drennan. The man's name was Flaherty and the boy's name Tyre. The house where the tragedy occurred was one of the lowest in the city.

PARDON OF CONVICTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—The Thanksgiving exercises in the Massachusetts State Prison were supplemented by the pardon of four convicts, as follows: Neil Rafferty, aged twenty-four, sentenced to three years, for robbery, who has lost his eye-sight since entering the prison; Aaron White, serving a life-sentence for felonious assault, who sprang to the rescue of Warden Chamberlain recently, when attacked by a convict; August Carriere, a Cuban, sentence for obtaining money under false pretenses, and Anthony Baker, sentenced for robbery. Carriere has a wife living in New-York, and Baker belongs in Poughkeepsie.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says: The importance of obtaining and publishing accurate statistics, not only of the ages, sexes, and ports of arrival, but of the nationalities and occupations, of the large and increasing numbers of immigrants, has imposed additional duties on this division. Special efforts have been made to induce greater accuracy on the part of those who originally record the date, so that the compilations published by the bureau may be full and trustworthy. The importance to our country of this annual influx of foreign-born citizens requires more than ordinary care in the presentation of the facts. Probably no emigrants from Continental Europe have been more valued or more warmly welcomed than those who have come from Scandinavian countries. As translations of the report have been published in the German and French languages, it seems not only proper, but in a high degree desirable, that the natives of these foreign countries should be supplied with information in their own tongue in regard to the United States. Yielding to a request which has for several years been pressed with great urgency, a translation of the report into the Swedish language has been made, and will be submitted at an early day to Congress, with the recommendation that 20,000 copies be printed for distribution in Scandinavian countries. An urgent demand has also been made for the translation of the report into the Sclavic tongue, which is spoken not only in Russia and Poland, but in Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia, countries from which streams of emigration would flow to the United States if the necessary information were supplied to those contemplating removal from their native land. The English edition of 10,000 copies, printed by order of Congress for gratuitous distribution in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is nearly exhausted, and a further issue of 5,000 copies of the report, with a map of the United States, is urgently recommended. As the report has been stereotyped, the cost of the paper, press-work, and stitching would be small in amount. At no period has the demand for this document been more urgent than at present, and at no time have the benefits resulting from its circulation in that country been so marked as in the recent past. The number of male immigrants from England, Scotland, and Wales during the last fiscal year was almost exactly the same as in the preceding one, being 51,121 in 1872 and 51,144 in 1871, and yet the increase in the skilled occupations of the adults over 1871 was 2,681. The greatest increase was exhibited in the following trades: Blacksmiths, an increase of 92; boiler-makers, 36; brick-makers, 31; cabinet-makers, 48; carpenters, 376; and joiners, 534; dyers, 22; gardeners, 107; jewelers, 46; manufacturers, 93; masons, 726; millers, 60; miners, 549; molders, 82; painters, 179; plumbers, 98; printers, 61; saddlers, 30; shoemakers, 160; spinners, 120; tailors, 38; weavers, 316; and wheelwrights, 74. The immigrants from England included also many small farmers and some professional and business men, bringing with them ready money to invest in United States bonds and in farm stock. Indeed, the inquiries of parties who desire to purchase lands, either for themselves or for small companies of intending immigrants have been so extensive as to considerably increase the correspondence of the bureau. The total number of persons of foreign birth who, in the year ended June 30, 1873, decided to make the United States their future home is 459,803; of whom 275,792 were males, and 184,011 females, being an increase of 54,997, or 13½ per cent. over the immigration of the fiscal year 1872. The largest increase from any country was 25,734, or 18 1-5 per cent., from Germany, while from England the excess over the previous year was 5,037, or 7¼ per cent., and from Ireland, 8,612, or 12½ per cent. The increase from France was nearly 59 per cent., being 9,317 in 1872, and 14,798 in 1873. If the average value of an immigrant, as stated by the undersigned in the report above referred to, be $800, the economical value of this addition to our population in the past year amounts to $367,842,400. It is respectfully submitted that so large an augmentation of our national wealth will justify the expenditure of a sum sufficient for the diffusion of such information as will serve to increase the volume of this tide of immigration.

EXECUTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Henry Young, alias Charles Williams, a young colored man, convicted of the murder of Frank Hahn, the Virginia drover, in March last, was hanged to-day in the jail-yard, to which but few persons, besides a strong Police force, were admitted. Young, ever since he was arrested, protested that he was innocent, although he admitted having made the slung-shot which was found near the body of Hahn. About noon Gen. Crocker, the Warden of the jail, read to Young the death warrant in presence of the colored ministers who were in attendance upon the deceased, his legal counsel, the guards of the jail, and the newspaper reporters. Young listened to the reading with apparent calmness, slightly smiling the meanwhile. The Warden asked him if he were prepared? the condemned man replying, "Yes, Sir." Gen. Crocker then shook him by the hand, bade him good-bye, and expressed the hope that he was prepared to pass from this to a better world, where he would be free from all his troubles. Young was dressed in a full suit of black, with ruffled shirt and embroidered slippers. His arms having been tied behind him with cords, he was conducted to the scaffold, where he joined in the singing and the prayer conducted by his spiritual advisers. It was stated that Young was willing to die. The prisoner's legs having been tied, and everything in readiness for the execution, he made a brief speech, telling his hearers that they all must die, and exhorting them to come to the outstretched arms of the Savior. He hoped to see them all in heaven. He was going home to dwell forever, and advised all to take warning by him. He had not been going in the right way, but now he was leaning on the Savior, who was his hiding-place and his rock. "I can," he said, "die freely. His blood alone is sufficient." Some one in the crowd asked in a loud voice, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" Young responded "Not guilty." The answer having been given in a low tone the inquiry was repeated, when the convict responded as before. The rope was then adjusted to his neck and the black cap placed over his head. The bolt having been touched the wings of the scaffold opened and Young was suspended about five feet from the ground. Only a few nervous twitchings were visible. The body after having hung twenty minutes was lowered into the coffin, and after being viewed by the greater portion of the crowd was removed for interment. The composure of the convict was remarkable.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—Milton Malone, who was condemned to be hanged to-day, took morphine in prison, last night, and died this morning.

Malone's body will be carried to Columbus, Ga., to-night. He died defiant and unrepentant, and wrote a letter giving his religious views, in which he stated that he had no belief in the Bible or hell. He also wrote a note to the jailer, gloating over the fooling of the Judge and prosecutors.

A DISHONEST INSURANCE AGENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Nov. 28.—Chas. J. Hess, general agent for Ohio of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, was yesterday removed from his position and a suit brought in the Common Pleas Court to recover from him $11,747, being money belonging to the company, which, it is alleged, he has appropriated to his own use.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CARLIST REPORTS OF DISEASE IN THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

BAYONNE, Nov. 28.—The Carlists report that typhus and small-pox prevail to such an extent in Gen. Morione's army that it is unable to make any offensive movements.

RESUMPTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT AT CARTAGENA AFTER A TRUCE.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—During the two hours' truce at Cartagena, yesterday, the Italian Admiral sent a vessel to the city, which returned with a number of non-combatants.

At the close of the truce firing was resumed on both sides, and it continues to-day. The insurgents are making a desperate defense.

AUSTRIA.

THANKSGIVING BANQUET AT THE AMERICAN MINISTER'S.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—A banquet was given at the American Legation last evening in observance of Thanksgiving Day. Minister Jay presided, and proposed the toasts to the health of the President of the United States and the Emperor of Austria. The Austrian Consul General at New-York responded for the Emperor.

SWITZERLAND.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIST.

GENEVA, Nov. 28.—Auguste de Larive, the distinguished physicist, died to-day, aged seventy-two years.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—James Mason has been appointed Register in the Jay Cooke & Co. bankruptcy case. Judge Cadwallader has issued the following order giving instructions to the Receiver: "The bankrupts will forthwith account with him for all their, and any or either of their property, real or personal, moneys, rights, credits, and effects; accounts to be taken from the commencement of proceedings on the 25th September last, and from such earlier period or periods if any as may as to any item or items be necessary. The Receiver will be in possession of said estate, under the order and direction of the court, subject to the operation and effect of the warrant. All books of and concerning the business, &c., of the bankrupts will be placed in the Register's office, or where the Register may direct, and remain under the control of the Receiver, and open to the inspection of the parties interested. Any corporal property in the Marshal's custody under warrant, may remain in such custody till further directions. The Receiver will, if the Marshal shall require it, assist him in making an inventory or appraisement, &c., and in the execution of any other duties under the warrant; and will, if the Register shall require it, assist in supervising schedules exhibited by the bankrupts, and will from time to time report either directly to the court or through the Register whatever may be necessary or useful to promote the best interests of the creditors. All moneys will be forthwith deposited, &c., in like manner as receipts or collections of assignees in bankruptcy. The Receiver will account weekly to the Register, and finally to the Assignee, or as the court may direct. The final account of the Receiver will be taken before, and audited, settled, and adjusted by the Register, unless the court shall otherwise direct. If the bankrupts, or any, or either of them have or has at any time or times made any conveyance, transfer, payment, or appropriation, otherwise than in the regular course of business, for valuable consideration, or in expense of living or family expenses, the Receiver will, through the Register, report the same. If any person claiming under the bankrupts, or any, or either of them, and asserting any right or pretense of right not prior to said 25th of September, 1873, shall refuse or neglect to account to the Receiver, when requested, the Receiver may obtain from the Clerk's office a citation, returnable within five days or earlier. if the court shall so direct, requiring of such refusing or neglecting person to account in the premises, or show cause why he should not be summarily compelled to do so. The appointment of the Receiver will not be permitted by the Register to cause any retardment of the first meeting of the creditors, or postponement of the choice or appointment and qualification of the assignee, or to cause any delay whatever of the proceedings in bankruptcy. The Register will so conduct and regulate them that the duties of the Receiver may terminate as soon as possible by the substitution of an assignee or otherwise."

A LIBEL SUIT FOR PUBLISHING AN AFFIDAVIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 28.—The case of Joseph R. Reed, journalist, charged with libel on Chief of Police Jones, was called, this afternoon, for trial before Judge Finletter. The District Attorney opened the case, stating the charge to be that the defendant wrote an affidavit and published it in the *Sunday Times*, under the signature of Ex-Policeman Lynn, accusing the Chief of Police of being in league with another party to secure the latter a monopoly of the lottery policy business, and run the "smaller fry" out of that line of traffic. Then, he alleged, the defendant showed malice for real or fancied injury received from him. Col. Taggart, proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, testified that he received an affidavit from the defendant and published it. It was nothing out of the regular way of business, as he frequently purchased articles for the paper. Alderman John McClintock testified that the defendant and Lynn came into his office together, and they wanted to make oath to the paper, but the magistrate declined to administer it. Alderman Delany subsequently administered the oath to Lynn. Chief Jones in his examination said he had read the article, and denied the truth of the statements. He told his men to arrest all gamblers and policy-dealers. This closed the case of the prosecution and the defense offered no testimony. The arguments of the counsel followed, and upon conclusion the Judge said he would charge the jury to-morrow morning. Counsel for the defendant said that defendant had never denied any part of his connection with the article, but maintained that it is not strictly libelous, the subject being proper for public information. It was so far a privileged article. It was given to the reporter under the solemnity of an oath judicially administered, and it was used as an item of news.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jno. M. Morris, the Executive Clerk of the United States Senate, and formerly editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *Republican* and of the Washington *Chronicle*, died at his residence in Washington, on Thursday night, of consumption, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His remains will be sent to Wethersfield, Conn., for burial.

William A. Tobin, a well-known billiard-player, died of consumption at Boston, on Tuesday, and was buried on Thursday.

Dr. John W. Graves, physician to the hospital connected with the manufacturing companies in Lowell, Mass., died yesterday morning. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., in 1810.

Dr. James McKeene, of Topsham, Me., died yesterday, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, receiving his degree of M. D. at Harvard College in 1820; was Professor of Obstetrics in Bowdoin from 1825 to 1838, and at the time of his death was one of the Overseers of the college, and a member of the Maine Historical Society.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 28.—Hon. Mr. Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue, was re-elected to Parliament from the County of Bellechasse by acclamation. Hon. Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice, was re-elected from the County of Napierville by acclamation.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE MISSION OF THE COLONIAL MINISTER—THE IMBROGLIO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

His Excellency Don Santiago Soler y Plá, Spanish Colonial Minister, arrived by the mail steamer from Cadiz on Thursday, at 5 P. M. As at that hour the reception due to such an important personage could not be given, his landing was deferred until yesterday morning. At 9 precisely he arrived at the Caballeria wharf, and was greeted by a salute of sixteen guns, fired from the Cabañas fort. The usual royal march was struck up as Captain General Jovellar stepped forward to greet his guest, and the party at once moved on to the palace, preceded and followed by an escort of volunteers, the rear being brought up by a crowd of army and navy officers, who marched without any semblance of order. A few moments after entering the palace, the Minister, accompanied by the Captain General and staff, appeared on the balcony facing the Plaza de Armas to see the volunteer companies march past. This part of the programme over, his Excellency, addressing himself to the crowd assembled in the square, cried "Viva España!" "Viva Cuba Española!" "Viva la Ciudad de la Habana!" which proceeding was answered by cheers from those immediately in front of the palace. Shouts of "Viva la Republica Federal!" were also raised, and taken up by the Republicans and their friends, who had managed to obtain possession of that part of the square nearest the palace.

A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

At last all the fears and doubts expressed as to the coming of the Minister are dispelled, and the great man is safe within the four walls of the Government palace. I feel inclined to pity him, for if any man can endure what Don Santiago Soler y Plá will have to submit to before he can leave Cuba for his home in Madrid, and endure it without wishing Cuba and its inhabitants at the bottom of the sea, he must not only excel in patriotism, but have the resignation and patience of Job. He will have to receive deputations from the Republicans, who will do their best to persuade him that the immediate introduction of reforms is the only way to effectually terminate the war. After having had this and the results of other courses of action carefully explained to him, he will be pestered upon by the Conservative deputation, which, supposing the Republicans to have been first on the field, will begin by informing him that the agitators for reform are only rebels in disguise, and as anxious for the rule of Spain to end in Cuba as those who are fighting with arms in their hands; also, that the introduction of untimely reforms and the abolition of slavery will be at once followed by the loss to Spain of the last of its once numerous colonies in America.

THE "VOZ" AND THE LIBERALS.

The *Voz* strongly denounces the Liberals as traitors to Spain and to Cuba, warning the Colonial Minister that, notwithstanding the blow their cause has received by the capture of the Virginius, they are harder than ever at work to carry out their plans. From this it is easily seen that the *Voz* admits no distinction between the Liberals and the insurgents, and I really believe it would like to see a general massacre of them all take place. What a day that would be for the Conservatives! How they would exult over their triumph, and over the years still before them in which they would gather their sugar crops by the labor of the negroes, for be it known that the Conservatives in Cuba are afraid of no foreign Government; they are in their own house, and while there may do as they please, the interference of any power in the settlement of the social question being regarded by them as a myth. Everything that goes wrong in the Island of Cuba is laid at the doors of the reformers; they have brought Puerto Rico to the edge of the precipice into which it is soon to plunge; they sustain the erroneous idea that insurgent bullets must be answered, not by Spanish swords, but by political concessions; and for the last seven months they have been compromising before the entire world the honor of Spain and the national integrity.

THE MINISTER'S MISSION.

As for the object with which the Colonial Minister has come to the Island of Cuba, it is set forth in a long decree published in the official gazette, which I copy, as the Madrid Government's proposed policy with regard to Cuban legislation is more clearly defined therein than it has been hitherto:

To the Most Excellent Señor Superior Political Governor of Cuba:

The firm resolution taken by the Government of the Republic to re-establish order and peace in the peninsula, will be carried out still more energetically in those provinces which, being distant from the mother country, require to be treated with greater solicitude. Disturbed as is the Island of Cuba by an armed rebellion which threatens the national integrity, and which finds in the climate and nature of the country the means of prolonging its existence, the action of the Government must be vigorous and decisive, in order to terminate, at any cost, a struggle which deprives the country of the benefits of peace, renders impossible the development of its riches, and is a constant obstacle to the introduction of those reforms which humanity and civilization demand. The financial situation is serious, the credit of the island broken, distrust increasing, and the Treasury obliged to use the entire revenue in its endeavors to improve the situation. All this makes it indispensable that a plan be submitted which will assist the Government in restoring peace, and in this way allow the revenue to be applied for the prosperity of the country. The solution of the slavery question requires equally prompt action. The Government hopes that this serious question, so intimately allied to the social and economical order of the island, will be settled immediately, as it must not be forgotten that the public conscience awaits with increasing anxiety the day of the abolition of slavery. The Republic, faithful to its principles, has increased the reforms which the spirit of the revolution of September gave to Puerto Rico; slavery there has disappeared, and the inhabitants are in possession of the same rights as enjoyed by their brothers in the peninsula. For the realization of its intentions, the executive power must form an exact opinion of the situation, and without attending only to the diversity of opinions expressed by the illustrious corporations and authorities of the Antilles, it has decided that the Colonial Minister visit these provinces, make himself acquainted with their necessities, and resolve upon or prepare the measures which are to give them peace and prosperity. The Government hopes so much from this determination that it has not hesitated to accept the generous offer made by one of its members, in the belief that all those who love the name of Spain will see that, although progress calls for, and public opinion exacts, the fulfillment of certain promises, there is absolutely nothing which is considered by the Republic superior to the integrity of the nation.

Art. I. The Colonial Minister will visit the Island of Cuba with the object of studying the means by which the insurrection may be brought to a close, and the financial situation improved; to propose the abolition of slavery, and implant the reforms which are necessary in the government and administration of the province, adopting at once, within the limits of the powers conceded him, those which he may judge necessary to that end. He will also visit the Island of Puerto Rico and judge of the results of the reforms there introduced; and, at the same time, in virtue of the powers he possesses, do whatever he may deem necessary for its administration and government.

Art. II. The employes of his department will accompany the Colonial Minister.

Art. III. The expenses incurred in carrying out the preceding articles will be paid out of the extraordinary Cuban war credit.

Art. IV. The Colonial Minister is charged with the execution of the present decree.

The President of the Government of the Republic. EMILIO CASTELAR.

MADRID, Oct. 14, 1873.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

There is nothing new from Santiago de Cuba respecting the fate of the remaining prisoners, and the Havana newspapers are now engaged in discussing the tone of public feeling in the United States, as expressed by the press. The *Voz* says that all the New-York journals are full of base insults to Spain and the Spaniards, and of most ridiculous threats, and that even some of the most serious journals believe that the conquest of Cuba by the United States is not only easy but would be an affair of a very few days. "We do not wish," says an article I quote from, "to give here an account of so much nonsense. In a former number we explained how little these explosions of the American press mean. We have no reason to modify our opinion given then, and repeat that we do not believe that the question will go beyond the limits of diplomacy. But those journals may be sure, notwithstanding all the threats of which they are so prodigal, that if, unfortunately, the American Government should allow itself to be carried away by what they say, the undertaking which they suppose so easy would be the most difficult which has ever been taken in hand by the American arms. They would find us united as one man, animated with one idea, and firmly resolved to suffer to the last, rather than haul down our glorious banner; our enemies, to their cost, would be convinced that our race has not degenerated, and that the blood still runs in our veins which ran in the veins of those men of the iron arm and heart of fire, who sacrificed their lives rather than to yield to the foreigners, but who, before descending into the tomb, left written in lines of imperishable glory the eternal and terrible names of Saragossa and Gerona."

STRONG WAR SENTIMENT.

The possibility of a war with the United States is looked on with anything but dissatisfaction by the generality of Spaniards here. They believe that they are invincible, and speak contemptuously of the American Navy as compared with their own. A rumor is current that Cartagena has surrendered, and that the insurgent vessels are once more in possession of the Government. The people are pleased to see the activity in the forts and batteries; earthworks are being prepared, old guns dismounted and replaced by new ones, and in a few days they say that the fortifications of the place will be in the most perfect order. All workmen who wish employment are directed to apply at the arsenal, where, the advertisement says, any number can be given work. The *Diario* denies the accusation against the volunteers, which appeared in some of the New-York papers, taxing them with having cut the wires between this city and Santiago, in order that any dispatch from Madrid might not interfere with the execution of the Virginius prisoners. It asserts that by land and sea the communication had been interrupted for some time, and that this fact is proved by the circumstance of the news of the capture not having arrived in Havana until the morning of the 5th inst., the capture having taken place on the 31st ult. It considers that, within the limits of justice, the Virginius question cannot provoke an international conflict, but should it do so, the desire of the *Diario* would be limited to that of seeing Cuba astonish the American hemisphere as Sagunto astonished Carthage and Numancia Rome. On Thursday evening the commander and officers of the Tornado visited the Casino Español, in response to an invitation given them by the directing committee. Toasts were drunk and *vivas* given for Spain, Cuba Española, the Captain of the Tornado, and every one connected in the remotest way with the affair.

THE NEW HEBREW TEMPLE.

EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE WITH DR. EINHOM'S CONGREGATION.

It is understood that for some time past, the congregation of the Adas Jeshurun Temple, situated on Thirty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, and the members of the new Hebrew Temple Anshi Chesed, located on Lexington avenue and Sixty-third street, have been holding meetings with a view of effecting a consolidation of the two places of worship. The movement, however, meets with much disfavor among many members of both these temples, and it is thought the consolidation may not, after all, be effected. The Anshi Chesed Temple on Lexington avenue, which was dedicated only a few months ago, is, with probably two or three exceptions, the finest place of public worship that has been erected by the Hebrew population of this City. The Anshi Chesed Temple was erected at a cost of nearly $300,000, and has now upon it a debt of about $110,000. For some time past the congregation have been rather disorganized for want of a Rabbi. They were at first unsuccessful in securing the services of one from Europe, and latterly had been disappointed in Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, who had been asked to accept the charge but declined. For a short time Rev. M. Mielziner officiated as Rabbi, but resigned for some cause not stated; and though the Temple has been always regularly kept open for public worship, no regular person has officiated in it for some time. The Anshi Chesed has a membership of over 100 probably, the Adas Jeshurun a membership of less than 300 persons. The latter temple was erected in 1866, and Dr. Einhom has officiated ever since as Rabbi, and in the event of a consolidation with the Lexington Avenue Temple will, of course, be retained as Rabbi, being foremost in the movement for a union of the two charges. Dr. Einhom's congregation complain of their limited accommodations in the Thirty-ninth street Temple, which is hardly spacious enough for them, and a majority of the members, it is understood, are anxious to unite with the Anshi Chesed, because the new Temple on Lexington avenue affords so much superior accommodations. Should the two congregations agree to consolidate, the Adas Jeshurun, on Thirty-ninth street, will be sold, and the proceeds of the sale be applied to the liquidation of the debt of the Anshi Chesed, and the pews in the latter will also be resold. There are other reasons, however, advanced by the members of both these Temples why a consolidation is impracticable, and can hardly be hoped for. One of the congregations claims to be orthodox and the other anti-orthodox. The Adas Jeshurun congregation is not in favor of the general reforms inaugurated in many of the Hebrew synagogues, while the Anshi Chesed, on the contrary, favors them. In the latter Temple the Hebrew tongue has been the favorite language used, and in Dr. Einhom's Temple the German language has been employed. It seems also to be the desire of the Anshi Chesed congregation to adopt the English language in future in their services, in the way of reform. This Dr. Einhom's congregation will not consent to do. Another difference between the two congregations is in the manner of worship—one congregation worshiping with uncovered heads, the other refusing to do so. In view of these differences, and of minor ones, it is thought that a consolidation will hardly be effected between the two congregations, though the matter is still under advisement, and will be decided, no doubt, in a short time.

INVESTIGATION OF THE BROOKLYN TAX-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Under instructions from Controller Schroeder, two clerks having been engaged for the last year in comparing the assessment ledger of the Tax-Collector's Office, containing assessments amounting to millions of dollars, and covering the years intervening from 1851 to 1873, with the cash-book in the same department, on Wednesday last they made their final report to Mr. Schroeder. From this report it appears that they detected very many clerical errors which involved no pecuniary loss either to the city or individual tax-payer, but the cash discrepancies which were discovered by them in the course of their investigations were few and inconsiderable, as will appear from the appended table:

MONEY MISSING.

Gas-lamps, Morton street, from Kent avenue to Bedford. Assessment No. 60, sold	$2 16
Gas-lamps, Rush street, from Kent avenue to Hamilton street. Assessments Nos. 36, 39, 44 and 45, sold	14 90
Gas-lamps, Fourth place, from Smith street to Henry. Assessment No. 20, sold	332 00
Gas-lamps, Division avenue, from Kent avenue to Bedford. Assessments Nos. 4, 5, and 6, sold	7 05
Gas-lamps, Canton street, from DeKalb avenue to Atlantic. Assessment No. 2, sold	2 50
Gas-lamps, Cumberland street, from Myrtle avenue to DeKalb. Assessment No. 1, sold	4 30
Wells and pumps, Forrest and Bushwick avenues. Assessment No. 31, sold	22 00
Gas-lamps, Clinton avenue, from Flushing avenue to Park. Assessment No. 10, sold	25 47
Gas-lamps, Graham avenue, from Grand avenue to Division. Assessment No. 59, sold	3 50
(Paid to A. M. Wood, Dec. 8, 1859. No return made.)	
Gas-lamps, Lorimer street, between Skillman street and Montrose avenue. Assessments Nos. 7 and 8	6 45
(Paid, but not returned.)	
Gas-lamps, Vanderbilt avenue, from Flushing avenue to Park. Assessment No. 12	9 37

It is proper to state that the missing items were confined to the administrations which preceded that of the present tax-collector, Mr. Lemuel Burrows. This exhibit dissipates the charges that appeared in some of the New-York papers of defalcations in the Assessment Department to the extent of thousands of dollars.

INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON

TWO MORE RING THIEVES SENTENCED.

THE SCENE IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER YESTERDAY—INGERSOLL TO BE IMPRISONED FOR FIVE YEARS—FARRINGTON FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington were sentenced yesterday by Judge Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the charge of forgery of which they were recently convicted, the one to five years in State's Prison, and the other to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labor. The attitude which the cases of the indicted members of the notorious Tammany Ring has lately assumed has reawakened the dormant interest in their determination, and, bearing in mind the bold and uncompromising stand of the prosecuting officers, the able and impartial administration of the law by Judge Davis, and the wise policy adopted with reference to seclusion of the jurors, has restored confidence in the purity of the courts, and revived the hope that justice will be meted out to the plunderers of the Treasury. Hence the Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely packed yesterday on the occasion of the sentence of Ingersoll and Farrington. The counsel for the prisoner and the defense were promptly in attendance at 11 o'clock, and a few minutes later Judge Davis took his seat on the bench. The prisoners were then brought in, but beyond a slight and hardly perceptible nervousness, there was nothing in their appearance to indicate any unusual fear or trepidation. It was only when reference was made to his private relations that Ingersoll showed any symptom of emotion, but it quickly passed away, and immediately afterward he was calm and composed. The appended report shows the reason for the disparity in their sentences, and the remarks of the court in pronouncing them will be read with unmixed satisfaction by all lovers of justice, and his wish, as expressed, for the passage of the law to cover the moral guilt of the culprits, which, unhappily, is not embraced in the statute, will be heartily indorsed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. As soon as Judge Davis took his seat Ingersoll was directed to stand up, and was then asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law.

Mr. Root, addressing the Judge, said: I am instructed by my client, who is now arraigned, to say to the court—and I hope the court will consider it proper—that as a matter of his own knowledge the defendant Farrington, who now stands convicted, did not indorse the warrant which he is charged with indorsing, and that it was not indorsed with his knowledge or consent. I am directed by Ingersoll to say this as a matter of justice to Farrington, that he did not indorse the name of Heath & Smith; that he did not sign the names of Heath & Smith, or E. A. Heath at the bottom of the bill, and that he was also entirely ignorant of that part of the transaction.

Judge Davis—You mean after the account was made out?

Mr. Root—Yes, and my application is that the sentence of the defendant Farrington be suspended until the circumstances are placed before the court.

Mr. Fullerton—I will merely add that Farrington never received anything, even to the extent of a farthing, arising out of this forgery, nor had he any opportunity of knowing what property was supplied to the Court-house, or by whom. His connection with the business was of such a character that he could not tell what was supplied to the Court-house, and he did not know whether the bill was correct or incorrect, except in so far as he could draw an inference. As my associate has suggested, I hope the court will consider it proper to suspend judgment until these facts are submitted in due form.

Judge Davis—I do not see why it should be done, even on presenting such facts as you state.

Mr. Fullerton—It might mitigate the sentence.

Judge Davis—Certainly. If Mr. Ingersoll had said on the stand what he now instructs his counsel to say I think it would have saved Farrington from conviction.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Ingersoll makes the disclosure not in the hope that it will benefit him, but that it will benefit Farrington.

Judge Davis—It will operate very much in favor of Mr. Farrington in mitigation of the sentence. (Addressing the defendant Ingersoll)—Ingersoll, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you?

Mr. Fullerton—He has spoken through his counsel.

THE SENTENCE OF INGERSOLL.

Judge Davis then said: It has often devolved upon me, in the course of many years' administration of the judicial office, to pronounce sentence upon convicted criminals, and oftentimes men who, under certain emotions of passion, had committed crimes of violence, or under great trepidation, or driven by poverty and the pressure of want, to the commission of crimes affecting property, and I have always felt in such cases that while the law must be administered for the protection of society, yet a Judge was at liberty, in consideration of the weakness of human nature, to be as lenient as a proper sense of justice would permit. But your crime is of a far different character. You were appointed to an important office; you were made one of the Commissioners of the Court-house of this County; you took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of your country and the Constitution of your State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of that office according to the best of your ability. By accepting that office you entered into a contract with the people of your County that you would, according to the best of your ability, protect them against corruption and frauds, and you solemnized that contract by your oath. It is true the violation of that oath does not involve in law the crime of perjury, but in sound morality its violation is in the sight of God and justice a perjury. How did you perform that contract? How did you keep that oath? Instead of protecting the public from plunder, you became yourself a plunderer. You united with others, as appears before this court from the evidence in another case, in the greatest scheme of plunder ever known in this country, perhaps greater than ever known in any country. From the evidence laid before the court in the trial of Tweed you appear to have been the recipients upon the claims in connection with the County Court-house and the charges against the County of the sum of $3,549,339 18, of which you turned over to Woodward $1,817,467 49, leaving apparently in your hands of County funds $1,731,000. Of this fact the court cannot fail to take notice, not for any purpose affecting the question of your guilt in this case, but as justly affecting your connection with the enormous frauds that have been perpetrated upon the County. What was the character of your crime? Instead of obeying the law, which you had sworn to do; instead of performing the duty you had promised to discharge faithfully, you deliberately, as appears in this case, caused to be prepared a claim against the County which had none or little just foundation in fact. You prepared it in the name of a long extinct copartnership, not daring to put it in your own name, or in the name of your own joint stock association, lest the fact of your being President of the latter should develop its true character, and then you carried it through the various stages until finally a warrant had been procured, upon which payment was made, and as one step in the obtaining of the money you indorsed upon that warrant the name of a firm in favor of whom you had made out that account, and in that fact committed the crime of forgery. Not only is that crime involved in the transaction standing by itself, but also the crime of moral perjury in violating your official oath, the crime of fraud in fabricating the account which has no real existence, the obtaining of money under false pretenses by that course of conduct to which I have just adverted, and finally, as a necessary step in the progress of the offense, you were obliged to commit the crime of forgery, upon which, fortunately, the law on the facts as discovered is able to lay its hands upon you and bring you to some punishment. But looking at the whole thing, surveying the whole of your course of conduct in respect to this single transaction, there is such a degree of deliberation, consideration, and preparation that there can be no two opinions as to the justice of your conviction, and of the sentence about to be pronounced upon you. We are very unfortunate in this State in not having laws that enable courts to punish crimes of this character, not of forgery, not crimes committed by officers in violation of official duty, involving, of necessity, moral perjury, and involving deliberation and intent; I say we are very unfortunate in not having laws adequate to the punishment of that class of crime. I trust another Legislature will not pass through its session without enacting laws that will preserve official purity and level penalties against such crimes as yours. All the court can do in your case is to make an example of you to the extent the statute permits. It seems a very small penalty considering the character of your crime. You occupied a good position in society; your friends and relatives, as I am informed, are not only respectable but estimable citizens of this community; you have a wife whom the court pities, most tenderly pities, under this terrible calamity, and you have friends who will feel this blow more deeply perhaps than you do, but even they, in the hour of their deepest agony, must admit the justice of the law and of the sentence which is about to be pronounced upon you.

The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in State Prison at Sing Sing, at hard labor, for a term of five years, which is the utmost penalty that the statute permits the court to inflict.

THE SENTENCE OF FARRINGTON.

Farrington was then formally asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, but he made no reply.

Judge Davis—Farrington, I am very glad that the person jointly convicted with you had the manhood to admit what seems to me ought to have been admitted in the progress of this trial, and might, perhaps, have saved you from conviction. That your connection with this case has been different to what was intended to be established, I say I am glad, because it enables me to do what I contemplated all the time doing—namely, to make a distinction between your sentence and Ingersoll's. You do not appear to have been any otherwise connected with these great frauds committed against the County of New-York than is disclosed by this single transaction. Nothing in the case shows that you ever received any of the money that was obtained, even upon this claim of $15,000, in the course of obtaining which the crime of forgery was committed. What does, however, appear to the court is this, that you were in the employment of Ingersoll, and, apparently, altogether subject to his control; that you were willing to do his bidding for the purpose of serving his interests, and that when this account of $15,000 was made out against the County you knew, according to your own statement, its real character—that it was a fraud, that it was made out without the existence of any substantial claim, if of any claim whatever, and that it was largely increased even beyond the alleged memoranda which you say were furnished you by adding fifty per cent. to the claim, and you must have known, as a person of intelligence, that the object of it was to get from the County for the benefit of Ingersoll or some one what the County really did not owe. You were guilty, therefore, as a participant in the fraud, even if you did not follow the matter further and participate in the subsequent steps, which the court held to be forgery. Now, I have taken into consideration the facts that your relation to this transaction is very different from that of Ingersoll, and I have determined to diminish your sentence very considerably in view of that fact. It may be true, as now stated, that you did not participate in the actual making of the indorsement, and that you are not a party to the transaction upon which the crime of forgery alone is held. Nevertheless, I am satisfied you were a party to the fraud, so far as suffering yourself to become the tool of Ingersoll in the commission of that fraud. I am glad that from the information I have concerning you I can act mercifully in your case. I am glad of it also, because the punishment which the statute permits to be meted out to the principal of the crime is totally inadequate to his offense, and it seems scarcely consistent with the fitness of things that if the principal can only be punished in such a lenient degree as is provided by the statute, your punishment should be equal to his. I shall make a serious difference in both cases. I shall impose in your case a sentence which will afford the fullest opportunity after the time shall have expired, of placing you in circumstances where, by a career in the future of honesty and integrity, you may be able to redeem yourself and to regain your standing in society. I would not be merciful if I thought you were an actual participant in the forgery. There was a conflict on the question whether or not you actually signed the name of Heath & Smith, but there was no conflict on the question whether you participated in making out the actual account, and the jury remembered that fact in turning the scale against you on the other question on which there was conflicting evidence. I think the jury were right in giving that fact its full weight in determining the question of your probable guilt. You must be punished, but the punishment will be comparatively light. The sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for a year and six months.

The prisoners were then removed, and the court adjourned.

AFTER THE SENTENCE.

Ingersoll, while sentence was being pronounced upon him, manifested much more composure than could have been expected, remembering the manner in which he broke down when the jury rendered their verdict of guilty. Once and only once did his fortitude desert him, and that was when Judge Davis alluded in feeling terms to the disgrace which the prisoner had brought upon his relatives, who stood high in public estimation, and were worthy and estimable members of society. As these remarks fell from the lips of the Judge in a tone whose sincerity there was no mistaking, Ingersoll was overcome, and removing his spectacles drew out his handkerchief and wiped away the tears which had gathered in his eyes. The announcement by Messrs. Root and Fullerton, counsel for the prisoners, that Ingersoll had made a confession completely exonerating Farrington from all guilty participation in the forgeries proved to have been committed, created a genuine sensation in court, and no little praise was bestowed upon Ingersoll for having had the manhood to make the avowal. Farrington, when his time came, listened to the mild sentence passed upon him without betraying any outward emotion. Then the court was adjourned, and the Sheriff and his deputies took charge of the convicts and conveyed them into the room adjoining the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The first greeting they received upon entering this apartment was from the notorious Harry Genet, who was in waiting, doubtless expecting that his case would be the next called up for trial. Genet, by the way, looked troubled and anxious, but sought to conceal the fears that agitated him by the assumption of an air of unconcern, which was so transparent that it deceived nobody. From the apartment adjoining the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the prisoners were taken to the Sheriff's private office, where they remained for a considerable time conversing with their relations and counsel. About 2 o'clock they were taken to the Tombs and placed in cell No. 4, which they have occupied since the day of their conviction. Sheriff Brennan informed a reporter of THE TIMES that they would be forwarded to Sing Sing either to-day or Monday.

DURING THE DAY.

Messrs. Fullerton and Root applied to Judge Fancher for an order appointing Trustees of the estate of Ingersoll, as a debtor imprisoned for crime. The motion was denied on the ground that the statute requires that there shall be an actual imprisonment, and the application was, therefore, premature.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

United States Commissioner Davenport has, during the present week, issued about twenty warrants for the arrest of persons selling whisky and tobacco without paying the United States special tax. The following persons were yesterday taken before the Commissioner and held to appear for trial to-day: James Gallagher, basement, corner of Forty-seventh street and Third avenue; Mary Doolan, No. 533 West Forty-second street; Anne Reilly, Madison avenue and Ninety-first street; and Peter Daly, Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets. They all denied their responsibility to pay the tax, on the ground that liquor was not sold on their premises.... A motion was yesterday made in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, by the Union Paper Bag Machine Company against George L. Newell and G. H. Mallery for a special injunction to restrain the defendants from using the plaintiff's patent. The injunction was granted after an argument by G. Harding for the plaintiffs and J. Norton for the defendants.... Benjamin P. Todd, boot and shoe dealer, of No. 44 Grand street, yesterday filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court a petition to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt. The schedule shows the liabilities to be about $10,000, and the assets about $4,000. ....Frank L. Tahitor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, will to-day be brought up before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, for sentence on the charge of misappropriating $430,000 of the bank funds.... In the case of the United States against four diamond rings, three diamond studs, and one uncut diamond, claimed by Maurice Joseph and his son Frederick Maurice Joseph as personal property, the jury yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, returned a verdict for the claimants, as the evidence showed that the elder claimant had brought the diamonds from South America, not for sale, but as remarkable specimens of that class of precious stones, and had had them set in Amsterdam for personal use....The books and papers of Van Tyne & Co., importers, No. 814 Broadway, were yesterday seized by the United States authorities, under the charge that they had imported goods at an undervaluation of twenty per cent. The books and papers of Napier & Co., importers, No. 53 White street, were also seized, under a charge that the goods imported by them had been undervalued at least ten per cent.

THE STANDARD STEAM-SHIP.

Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company, state that the steam-ship Koenig Wilhelm, which was driven ashore near Niewe Diep, on the coast of Holland, while on the voyage from Southampton to Bremen, has not yet been released from her perilous position. All the passengers and crew are safe. Strenuous efforts are being made to get her afloat, and it is expected that this can be done without injury to the vessel. The Koenig Wilhelm was built at Greenock, Scotland, in April, 1870, and is a propeller of 2,500 tons burden. She was classified as a first-class passenger and freight steamer, and at the time of her mishap was well equipped in all respects.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The legislative committee appointed to take testimony in reference to the charge preferred by Mr. Jeremiah Maguire, a member of the Assembly, against the management of the land scrip fund of the State by Mr. Ezra Cornell, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Ex-Gov. Seymour and Col. Van Buren, two of the Commissioners, were in attendance. Mr. Wheeler, the third Commissioner, was absent. Mr. Maguire and Mr. Cornell, with his counsel, Judge Parker, were present. In a statement submitted by Mr. Cornell to Ex-Gov. Seymour, the Chairman of the commission, he says that after making the contracts with the Commissioners of the Land Office, he proceeded vigorously with the location of the lands until he had located 3,287 pieces of scrip representing 525,920 acres of land. Of this amount 4,000 acres were located in Kansas, 8,000 in Minnesota, and the balance in Wisconsin. Of the amount located in Wisconsin about 400,000 acres were selected as fine timber lands; the remainder was entered as farming lands. After having located the amount of land above stated, the Trustees of the University remonstrated with him against the policy of making further locations, and united in a petition to the Commissioners of the Land Office asking for such a modification of his agreement as to authorize the sale of the balance of the scrip, amounting to 2,387 pieces at seventy-five cents per acre. After his agreement was thus modified he cast about to see when and how he could sell this scrip to the best advantage. He found that Mr. G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the principal dealer in college land scrip, and at an interview with him he found that Mr. Lewis was retailing scrip at sixty cents per acre. They came to an understanding to put up the prices, and he subsequently sold Mr. Lewis 625 pieces, representing 100,000 acres, at 90 cents an acre; and 1,125 pieces, representing 180,000 acres of land, were also sold to him on the 23d of April, 1868, at $1 per acre. The remainder, 637 pieces, representing 101,920 acres, was sold to Mr. Lewis, Dec. 15, 1869, at 86 cents per acre. In addition to the above there were 38 pieces of scrip sold by the agents at the West for the aggregate sum of $6,544 28, or within a fraction of $1 07 per acre for the $6,080 acres represented by the 38 pieces, making the entire sale of scrip by him, as follows:

625 pieces, or	100,000 acres, at	$ 90	$90,000
1,125 pieces, or	180,000 acres, at	1 00	180,000
637 pieces, or	101,920 acres, at	86	87,657
2,387	381,920		$357,657

Thus the scrip was sold at an average of 93⅔ cents per acre, or at 18⅔ cents higher price than authorized by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

THE EXAMINATION.

Mr. Cornell having been sworn testified as follows:

Q. (By Col. Van Buren.)—Were all the taxes paid on the lands up to this time? A.—The taxes for the current year have been paid. It is barely possible some amounts have been paid by my agents that I have not heard of yet; that represents all I paid.

Q.—What, if any, amounts have been paid of the $500,000? A.—The sworn statement of the Treasurer of the university on that subject is at hand. It shows what securities were deposited at the time and what changes were made.

Q.—Have you any other contracts than those detailed in your statement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you sold land to any Trustee except Sage and McGraw? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are Sage and McGraw now Trustees? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are all your contracts in that statement? A.—All but contracts for quarter sections sold to Woodward.

Q.—How much land do these securities represent? A.—About 11,000 acres. During last year I sold one section and forty acres, of which sale you have a copy.

Q.—In whose possession are your bond and securities? A.—In possession of the Trustees. That was deemed to be the proper place for it.

Q.—What kind of lands were sold to Sage and McGraw? A.—They were timbered lands.

Q.—How will the lands that will probably be let compare with those sold? A.—At the time the contracts were made they were intended to represent a fair average of the lands to be let. The selection of the lands is not yet made, and I cannot tell what will be the character of the remaining lands.

Q.—You have provided that they will take lands having only so many feet of timber to the acre? A.—They may reject lands having less than 4,000 feet of timber to the acre. Lumbermen have a rule of determining that standard, as the proof of timbered lands. The value of an acre depends entirely on the quantity of timber on it. The chief element of value in these lands is timber, and untimbered or pine lands will ultimately have value as farming lands.

Q.—If you have sold these fine lands as timbered lands, what will be the value of those that do not come under that denomination? A.—They would be worth, the poorest of them, about $4 an acre. The 32,000 acres first examined, which were worth about $3 an acre originally, may be a fair sample of the whole. On a full analysis of my report, I find the merchantable quantity of white pine timber was only 3,777 feet per acre for the 38,240 acres, that 17,640 acres averaged 6,344 feet per acre, and 20,600 acres averaged only 1,579 feet per acre, and that less than one-half of this land would be of quality required by my several agreements. As a basis of calculation, I assumed that this merchantable white pine was worth $2 per 1,000 feet as it stands in the forest. At that price 38,240 acres would be worth $7 55 per acre for the timber alone, or nearly double what Sage and McGraw were to pay for it by the terms of their first agreement.

On this subject, Mr. Cornell in his statement says: At the same valuation the 17,640 acres that would have filled the terms of the agreement, would be worth $12 68 per acre, leaving 26,600 acres on his hands, worth only $3 15 per acre. He at once decided that he would bring up these contracts, and cancel them, if it could be done. He saw Mr. John McGraw and opened the subject to him. McGraw comprehended the situation fully, and generously offered to surrender the two contracts for 100,000 acres each, one at $4 per acre, and the other at $5, on consideration of his giving them a contract for 50,000 acres at $4, and the repayment of the sums advanced on said contracts, if Mr. Sage concurred in it. Mr. Sage did concur, and on the 23d of December, 1872, he paid McGraw and Sage $91,084 92 for the amount paid by them on the two contracts, and agreed to make them a new contract for 50,000 acres at $4 per acre, and thus secured the cancellation of said contracts. In the contract with John McGraw, Thos. McGraw and J. W. Dwight for 30,000 acres, in which Mr. Simons and a Mr. Putnam were also interested, as he understood, the parties declined to surrender, and thus two contracts are outstanding, each for 50,000 acres at $4 per acre.

Q.—How would lands averaging differently in amount of timber average in value? A.—It is ratable by the timber.

Q.—What was the real actual value of these, as you considered it, when you sold them to McGraw and Sage, I mean at wholesale? A.—I had received an offer of $4 an acre, and supposed they were worth $5, and had tried to sell them at that. That would have been a fair and just sale. The offer of $4 was declined. It was made several months previous to the action of the trustees. In quantities of 100,000 acres, I consider $5 an acre a fair asking price. Mr. Cornell then read a letter in evidence from the Trustees of Cornell University advising him to sell at $4 per acre, because of the utility of such a sum in the hands of the university at that time, and suggesting that the sum received would leave a handsome endowment, besides. It was dated November, 1870, and signed by the Trustees of the college. In obedience to that request he made the sale.

Q.—Is it customary to sell timbered lands upon the terms mentioned in these contracts? A.—I do not know about the custom, having had no business that way. I do not know of any sales in the way this sale was made.

Q.—Was any timber cut from the land sold to Sage and McGraw? A.—I don't think there has been.

Q.—Were those contracts the same as were proposed to be passed over to the State by the provisions of a bill in the Assembly last session, in settlement of Mr. Cornell's bonds and other obligations to the State? A.—I don't now remember the specific terms of that bill. The object was to transfer the title of the lands to the university as soon as it could be properly done. The first section contemplated that the Controller should receive any of the securities that I should receive for the sales of these lands that might be approved by the Trustees of the university. These contracts are part of the securities.

Q.—So far as the State was concerned these were to be part of the security? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many acres remain unsold? A.—About 400,000 acres. But you must remember land scrip is not land.

Q.—What is the value of the unsold lands? A.—We will be able to sell the timbered lands at $10, and the rest at $5 per acre.

Gov. Seymour—Could you sell them now at these prices? A.—No; I expect to realize that much on them.

Q.—What is their present value? A.—I don't know that I could sell them now at $5 an acre. They may be worth $10 per acre, deducting taxes, &c., in two or three years. It is an unfavorable time now to sell lands.

Q.—Have you made any contracts not reported to the Controller? A.—Contracts made since the last report to the Controller are included in this statement.

Q.—Were the McGraw and Sage contracts reported to the Controller? A.—Yes, and approved by him.

Q.—Have any contracts been rescinded? A.—None but those of McGraw and Sage.

Q.—What was the motive of beginning a legislative enactment? A.—The title was taken in my name, as it could only be entered in name of assignee. I had performed all my contract and deemed it wise that the titles should be placed in the university, where they belonged.

Q.—Why then did you include the money you owed the State? A.—The bond I gave the Controller was for payment of the scrip, and belonged to the College Land Scrip Fund. When a bond is paid, money must be reinvested. It was proposed that some of my securities would be equally as good for that purpose.

Q.—Was the scrip purchased at thirty cents an acre? A.—The State gets its thirty cents per acre out of the proceeds of the sale, and its second thirty cents out of the profits.

Mr. Van Buren desired to know if the State would get no money out of the sale of these lands, unless Mr. Cornell made profits. Why, he asked, did Mr. Cornell include the money he owed the State? A.—Because I wanted to pay off my debts. I wanted to turn over my securities.

Q.—What securities did you want to turn over, bonds and mortgages? A.—Whatever I had taken.

Q.—Is there a provision in the act of Congress that the State should not take bonds and mortgages? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Van Buren then read an extract from the act bearing on the subject.

Q.—Did you know of the existence of chapter 460 laws of New-York State? A.—Yes.

Mr. Van Buren read an extract from that law to the effect that no scrip should be sold to any purchasers except on securities, &c.

Mr. Cornell said he believed he had a right to propose any laws he desired to. If the Controller took insufficient securities, that was a matter for the investigation of the Controller.

Q.—The State has an interest in the profits? A.—None except to maintain its funds and securities in its contract with me. The object was to have the matter settled.

Q.—Did you sell the lands located in Kansas? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what situation are they? A.—Some are sold and some I retain.

Q.—In your name? A.—They were all entered in my name. I have no fancy farms in Kansas. They are held for the benefit of the university.

Q.—Did you attempt to get better prices than you got from McGraw and Sage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did your co-Trustees make presents to the university of valuable buildings? A.—I think the presents they made were previous to the contracts.

Q.—Do you claim that all over sixty cents per acre does not belong to the State? A.—Most certainly, if there is any value in contracts. I have only charged the fund with the amount actually paid by me.

Q.—Was the payment of $25,000 to Lima College a condition of the land grant? A.—Yes. It required I should pay it, and I did pay it.

Q.—After its payment upon application of Congress, was the amount refunded by the State? A.—Not to me. The State donated an equal amount to the university on account of having given that amount. There are claims pending in suit with Mr. Woodward.

A.—What is the unsettled balance now claimed? A.—About $100,000.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This closed the direct examination of Mr. Cornell, after which he was cross-examined by Mr. Maguire. He said that one of his sons holds a quarter section of land (160 acres) in Kansas, and a man named Watts and others, also hold quarter-sections. The title to these lands will probably go to his son, but that was not fully determined upon yet. He told his son, Watts, and others who went out there that $5 per acre was the price at which they could have the land. They have occupied it about two years. Kansas lands are all farming lands. Made his contract with the State. He never executed any mortgage to the State.

Q.—What security did you give to the State? A.—I gave bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company as security for the second thirty cents per acre, and the same kind of security was delivered for the purchase money of thirty cents.

Q.—Have you ever made any report to the State officers of the amount of your expenses attending the management, location, and sale of these lands? A.—I have made no final report.

Q.—Have you made any report? A.—I believe I made a partial report some years ago to Controller Hillhouse.

Q.—Who selected these lands? A.—The lands in Kansas were selected by a man named Chase, and in Minnesota by a man named Bell.

Q.—Had you offered these lands to any one aside from the contracts you have made? A.—I have made efforts to make a sale of 100,000 acres to parties in Buffalo in 1870. This was before the second contract to McGraw and Sage.

Q.—Who are these parties? A.—I have not their names now, but I can get them for you. I have received numerous letters asking for prices.

Q.—Woodward had charge of the selection of lands in Wisconsin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did not Woodward advise you not to sell these lands at $5 per acre, as they were worth more? A.—No, Sir: nor any other agent.

Q.—What was your object in selling those lands when no part of the principal was to be paid for ten years? A.—The object was to get the money as soon as possible, and in order to get the annual interest upon it.

Gov. Seymour—What efforts were made to dispose of these lands? A.—I have advertised them, and used every effort to bring the lands into the market, and $5 was the lowest price I was disposed to sell them at, but, acting under the advice of the Trustees, I sold them at $4 per acre.

To Mr. Van Buren—After making locations, I gave the certificates of location to the Controller, as collateral securities, with my personal bonds. The Western Union stock was not given as security for the whole.

Some other questions of an unimportant nature were put and answered, after which the Commissioners agreed to adjourn the inquiry until Thursday next.

CORONERS' CASES.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Michel Harold, the French saloon-keeper, who was stabbed and killed in his saloon, No. 496 Broome street, on last Sunday night. The prisoners, Pierre Stephani, alias Rodie, and Sargento Paolo were present in custody of Capt. Williams and Officer Watson, of the Eighth Precinct. The evidence of Christine Harold and Pierre Gobert, who were in the saloon at the time, distinctly proved that Stephani and Paolo, who on the previous Friday night had quarreled with Gobert, came into the saloon and renewed the quarrel. Harold separated the parties and opened the door to put them out. Paolo threw him down on the floor and knelt on him, while Stephani stabbed him. Both Stephani and Paolo then ran away to their lodgings at No. 223 South Fifth avenue, where they were arrested by Officer Charles Watson, who found the open knife in Stephani's pocket. Paolo's shirt front was covered with blood. The jury found that the fatal stab-wounds were inflicted by Pierre Stephani, and that Paolo aided and abetted in the commission of the murder. They also commended Officer Watson's action as worthy of notice by the Police Commissioners, and the public at large. Stephani and Paolo, who declined, by the advice of counsel, to make any statement, were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury....A post-mortem examination will be made to-day in the case of the woman Mary Smith, supposed to have been beaten to death at her residence, No. 228 Rivington street, by two of her boarders, Patrick Clarke, aged fifty-eight, and his son Patrick, aged eighteen, who are now in custody.

A DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

A dastardly outrage occurred on Thursday afternoon, which was brought to the notice of the Brooklyn Police, yesterday. A large warehouse in course of erection on Tillary street, was being plastered on the inside a week ago, when the members of the Plasterers' Union determined to strike in consequence of a contemplated reduction in their wages by the employing plasterers. Among others, the men working on the Tillary street warehouse struck. The owner of the building being anxious to have it finished before the Winter sets in, at once annulled the old contract and employed new men to finish the work. On Thursday afternoon some men in sympathy with the strikers visited the building and tore away the props of the scaffolding, and when the workmen engaged on it fell to the ground they were set upon and beaten by the authors of the outrage. The foreman of the new men was seriously injured by his head striking some timber in the fall. He was removed to his home in State street. The new men worked yesterday, protected by a squad of Police from the First Precinct. The men who tore down the scaffolding escaped, but diligent efforts are being made to effect their arrest.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE AZARIAH C. FLAGG.

The funeral of the late Azariah C. Flagg took place yesterday from the home of the deceased, No. 469 West Twenty-third street. Dr. Bruce, of the Episcopal Church, read the funeral services according to the ritual of the Church, closing with a prayer for the family and friends of the deceased. The remains, which were encased in a rose-wood casket with silver mountings, with the face of the deceased exposed to view, were viewed by a large number of friends and former associates of the late Mr. Flagg. A silver plate on the coffin bore the inscription:

Azariah C. Flagg.
Born Nov. 28, 1790.
Died
Nov. 24, 1873.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mr. Thurlow Weed, Samuel J. Tilden, Chas. Butler, Wm. B. Ogden, Arch. Campbell, James H. Titus, John Bigelow, and Samuel C. Ruggles. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, there to be interred in the family lot of deceased.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA IN BROOKLYN.

On the 28th of last September Mr. Philip Meyers, residing at No. 606 Vanderbilt avenue, while playing with a little white spitz dog, was bitten by the animal severely on the thumb. The cut healed quickly, and nothing more was thought of the matter until the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, when Mr. Meyers became suddenly sick, exhibiting decided symptoms of hydrophobia. Drs. McNeely and Wild were called in, but could do nothing for the unfortunate man, who died in great agony at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Meyers was fifty-four years of age.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS. LOW, OPDYKE, CHITTENDEN, COOPER, STEVENS, AND OTHERS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, to consider the question of the resumption of specie payments. There was a very large attendance of members. The chair was taken by the President of the chamber, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, who briefly explained the object of the meeting, and the proceedings already taken in reference to the question to be discussed. After some routine business had been transacted, Mr. A. A. Low said:

Your committee were to have reported on this subject a week ago yesterday, but owing to excitement about the war, and the occupations of life, they were not prepared to do so, and they requested the Secretary to call a meeting to-day, instead of at the appointed time. According to the vote of the chamber, the memorial of the Majority Committee has been sent to all the members of the chamber, and I take it for granted it has been read by all, and it will not be necessary to read it now. In like manner the report of the Minority Committee has been sent to the members, and I suppose we may understand that both reports are now before the chamber.

The Chairman—If there is no objection, both reports will be considered as read, and are now before the chamber for discussion.

Mr. Low—I assume that the vote of the chamber on this subject is a very important one. Upon one side, the majority of the committee call upon the Government to redeem a pledge that was made some four or five years ago. The Government promises to pay $5 for its obligations, and gives a solemn pledge that it shall be paid in gold. The majority think that it was time that pledge was redeemed, and measures taken for early resumption. On the other hand, the Minority Committee urge the policy which was urged here some years ago, that of drifting. The objection to the policy of drifting is that while we are drifting the gold is gradually oozing out of the country, and the disproportion of gold to currency is constantly less and less. The two principal recommendations which the majority report makes to the Government are these: One is that at a fixed date the legal-tender notes shall be redeemed in gold, and the other is that, to meet the argument of the Minority Committee, that we have an excess of currency, and therefore redemption is impossible; that the banks of the country should be compelled to hold their reserve in legal-tender notes. Now, I am not prepared to say exactly how many legal-tender notes the banks would have to hold if such were the law, but it would at least be two hundred millions of legal-tender notes. This is rather a mixed question. It is not a question whether or not the Government is called upon to redeem these notes and the national bank notes and the national bank indebtedness. There are two different things. The national banks owe money for deposits, and they owe money for their own notes, and they can redeem them under the law with legal-tender notes. The simple question is this. Whether the Government, having issued $356,000,000 of legal-tender notes, $30,000,000 gold notes, making in all $386,000,000, can redeem these notes if the national banks everywhere throughout the country are compelled to hold 25 per cent. reserve to cover up their various indebtedness. The amount afloat would be then $200,000,000, with the $50,000,000 of coin. It will be borne in mind that this indebtedness on the part of the Government is not a legal indebtedness, but it is an indebtedness for legal-tender notes, which are spread all over this country, from New-York to California, and from Maine in the East to Texas in the South; that they are everywhere; that they are not easily reached; that they are not likely to come forward for redemption. All that the banks hold, or can hold—all that they can possibly hold will be sufficient to give them an adequate reserve to meet their indebtedness. All the Government has to do is to provide a means to redeem $200,000,000 legal-tender notes which are spread over the country, and we have the best evidence that they are pretty well scattered, when our banks after months can only get together $[illegible] or $[illegible]. I think the problem is a very simple one. If the Government will undertake to redeem its notes, it has coin enough for the purpose because they cannot be presented in any considerable quantity, and when the Government has made its legal-tender notes as good as gold, then they are good enough to redeem their circulation, and that is the office of the banks, and it is not worth while to confound it by any calculations per capita. We have two things: gold to redeem greenbacks, and greenbacks to redeem indebtedness, and the proportion of greenbacks in the general indebtedness of the banks is very large, larger than they have gold to meet their obligations, and it is very important that the chamber should keep that thing well in mind, that the Government ought to redeem legal-tender notes, and only legal-tender notes, and if we are compelled to redeem them in tender notes the amount to redeem is not very large. I hope that this point will be kept in mind. You will perceive that in the year [illegible], with $235,000,000 of local indebtedness, not individual indebtedness spread over the nation, our banks held less than $18,000,000 of specie. This is all local indebtedness, not the indebtedness which spreads everywhere—the indebtedness in the State of New-York for deposits and national bank-notes. I hope these two points will be kept perfectly clear. We do not ask the Government to do an impossible thing.

Chairman—What is the pleasure of the chamber in regard to the report?

Mr. Opdyke—I did not hear the Chairman of the committee move the adoption of the report, but I assume that that was inevitable, and I rise to substitute the report of the minority signed by myself.

Mr. Low—I move the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Opdyke—Before discussing the question I propose to substitute for the majority report the report of the minority. I will endeavor to follow the example of the Chairman of the committee, and be very brief in the remarks I shall make. My leading reasons for differing from the majority are stated in the report I presented to the chamber. For one, I deeply regret that this question has been brought before the chamber at this time for discussion. I sincerely believe that any discussion of the proposition in favor of an immediate or early resumption is inopportune, inexpedient, and will be likely to prove injurious to the present crippled condition of the commerce of our country. We have just passed through, or we are now passing through, one of the severest financial crises that has ever overtaken the business of our country since 1857. It has paralyzed industry, thrown hundreds of thousands of men out of employment, led to very numerous insolvencies and in many cases bankruptcies, and all from the fact not that our country was not prosperous, not that there was any internal rottenness in our financial or material condition, but from the encroachment of the commerce of our country on the boundaries of our largely expanding currency up to the point at which, with the present scale of prices, it was found impossible to bring these prices down so as to meet the near approach of the volume of our commerce to a limited and fixed volume of currency that any nation can keep afloat and maintain its conversion into coin. There is where the difficulty comes in. It came in suddenly from the failure of new railroad enterprises, from undue speculations in Wall street, and it led to the conviction that a crisis was impending and that undoubted securities would not command money. That led to the most extensive hoarding we have known in our national experience. The hoarding of greenbacks can be accomplished with more safety and facility than the hoarding of gold. To aid in that process numerous safe deposit companies have sprung up within the last two years, so it became an easy thing for a man to withdraw his greenbacks from the bank and put them in a safe position in a deposit company. It led to a hoarding from facts well known to the Clearing-house, and it took $30,000,000 of greenbacks out of the channels of commerce. It is believed that more than $100,000,000 have thus been taken from the channels of commerce. The consequence was that there was not money enough to perform the operations of commerce, the best securities were unable to realize money, and the result was the crisis which ensued. Confidence is daily growing stronger, the accumulation of greenbacks diminished by this hoarding is coming in and is increasing the operations of commerce. Here is the present condition and the condition of things that is now in the power of the Government, as I said in the minority report, or in

Continued on Fifth Page.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE MONEY MARKET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873.

The panic of Saturday appears to have greatly subsided. Yesterday there was a general recovery of prices, and this has, for the most part, been maintained to-day. Yet there are symptoms of feverish anxiety in the market which may at any moment produce disastrous results. Very little has served to dispel the alarm of Saturday, and equally little may serve to revive it in an intensified form. Yesterday there was a disposition to take a more cheerful view of things, because the bank rate was not again raised, and because a large shipment of gold from Egypt was reported to be due immediately at Southampton. The fact that the bullion was very soon to be at the bank seemed to produce a deep impression, just as if the bank had begun to rake among the very last sovereigns at the bottom of its coffers, and would actually be out of gold unless a fresh stock arrived on the instant. This shows the dangerous state of mind which prevails in the city, and a very small dose of bad news, or of news which has, at the first glance, a bad look, would be enough to bring back the madness of panic. For the present political affairs look quieter in France, and there seems to be some chance of a compromise; but it can hardly be doubted that the industrial and commercial condition of both France and Germany will be very shaky for some time to come. Nor are our domestic circumstances altogether satisfactory. Our exports are declining, for even where prices are kept up quantities are diminishing, and, on the other hand, we have to pay more for imports of food on account of the bad harvest. All the trade reports show a dangerous contraction of business, and this contraction is still going on.

THE MINISTERS AND THE LORD MAYOR.

Yesterday the stale and shabby mummery of the Lord Mayor's show was gone through in the usual fashion. Three or four gorgeously decorated chariots, containing the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and their attendants, a string of dingy jobbed broughams, containing town councillors, and other people, with a couple of bands of music, a troop of dragoons, and a few rickety old watermen, in red jackets and knee-breeches—ghosts of Tom Tug—staggering along under the weight of huge banners—this was the procession. It was, as almost invariably happens, a dismal day of blended fog and rain, and business was suspended in the chief thoroughfares of the metropolis during several of the most precious hours of the day, while this tomfoolery was being transacted. The object of the visit to Westminster is simply that the Lord Mayor may ask the Judges to dinner, and take certain oaths which he might as well take at home. The banquet at night in the Guildhall is a noble spectacle of riotous gluttony. Something like a thousand people sit down to dinner with their elbows in each other's throats, the drunken waiters eat all the best things, and the company shout and struggle for the rest. There is a sacred circle within which feeding is conducted with decency, if not with comfort; but the rest of the entertainment is a deplorable exhibition. The dinner provided for the bulk of the company is cold, with the exception of the turtle soup, which is supposed to be hot, and the great object of the guests is to get as many plates of turtle as possible by tipping the waiters or fighting with their neighbors. After dinner come the speeches of the Ministers; but the hall is vast, and the company rather hilarious, and as a great number of hungry people are still busy with cakes and confectionery, there is a brief clatter of plates and knives. So nobody hears what the Ministers say except the reporters, who are, as a wise precaution, placed so close to them that they can talk into their ears. As far as the oratory of last night was concerned, it cannot be said that anybody lost anything by having to wait till this morning to learn from the newspapers what the great men had to say, for they simply said nothing at all, and it is conceivable that the reason for this was that they had just nothing to say. There had been a Cabinet meeting in the afternoon, but this was only the first meeting for settling the arrangements for next session, and it may be presumed that nothing had been settled. In fact, as both Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster were present, and as the majority of the Cabinet were understood to sympathise strongly with Mr. Forster, and to resent the wanton, unfounded attack of Mr. Bright on the Vice President of the Council and the rest of his colleagues—which even Mr. Bright's friends explain as a case of mental hallucination—there was probably something else to talk about than next year's bills. Mr. Gladstone, of course, took credit to the Government for the general prosperity of the country, but in the first place the prosperity as regards the present moment is rather nominal than real, and, in the next place, whether trade is bad or good, that is but a matter for which the Government should be either blamed or praised. The Government is certainly not responsible for the state of affairs in France, Germany, or the United States. It is not responsible for three good harvests in succession. It is not responsible for the monopoly of the coal-owners. But one of the chief factors in the rise of prices which is creating so much distress, and more or less paralyzing many industries, is undoubtedly the claim of the working classes, not only to a rise of wages, but to work as little as they choose; and although these demands are perfectly legitimate and quite within the right of the working classes, it can hardly be said that they are calculated to promote commercial prosperity. Now, for these demands, the Government is to a very considerable extent responsible. The main principle of its policy has been that the working classes are the whole people of the country, the rest being only a worthless fringe, and that, whatever the working classes or their so-called representatives chose to demand, that they must at once have conceded to them. The Ministry have done all they can to take off the taxes which alone touch the working classes, even at the cost of increasing the taxation on other classes. They have given up to them the public parks for the purposes of rowdy agitation, and they are now evidently on the point of surrendering to them the only checks which non-unionist workmen and employers have against the violence and dishonesty of unionists. In point of fact, they have given themselves over, not so much to the working classes as a genuine body, but to the wire-pullers and agitators who get their living as the political attorneys of ignorant laborers. The length to which the Cabinet should go in this direction, is the question now under discussion there—and a very stormy discussion it is likely to be. Mr. Bright, who is a carpet-manufacturer, would be happy to sacrifice the landed interest on the altar of his country, but as most of his colleagues are land-owners, they do not quite see the fun of this proposal.

MR. BRIGHT AND FREE LAND.

Mr. Bright, in a letter which has just been published, says: "I have often explained what is intended by the term free land. It means the abolition of the law of primogeniture and the limitation of the system of entails and settlement, so that 'life interests' may be for the most part got rid of, and a real ownership substituted for them. It means also that it shall be as easy to buy or sell land as to buy or sell a ship, or, at least, as easy as it is in Australia and in many or in all of the States of the American Union. It means that no legal encouragement shall be given to great estates and great farms, and that the natural forces of accumulation and dispersion shall have free play, as they have with regard to ships and shares and machinery and stock in trade and money. It means, too, that while the lawyer shall be well paid for his work, unnecessary work shall not be made for him, involving an enormous tax on all transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of lands and houses." Mr. Bright rather forgets that this is an old country, in which all land transactions are necessarily complicated, going back for many generations, and he is very vague on some points; but he is right enough about the lawyers.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

The butchers' bill on the railways for this year, now it is made up, will be an appalling one. There was a brief lull at the end of last month, but the slaughter has recommenced with unabated activity. During the last week there has been two or three so-called accidents a day, nearly all collisions. There is not the slightest doubt, or room for doubt, as to the cause of these disasters. They are simply due to the parsimony of the railway companies, who are doing all they can to keep down expenses, and to make the most of rotten lines and an utterly inadequate staff. The guards, porters, and engine-drivers are worked for twenty, and even thirty hours at a stretch, and are quite unable to overtake their work. Mr. Bass, the great brewer, who has taken up the cause of the railway servants, states that more than twenty special goods trains, in addition to the ordinary service, went out of Rugby on Sunday. Everywhere it is the same story—short-handed. There was a meeting of railway servants last night, at which one of the speakers asserted that recently a Great Western driver had worked ninety-six hours in the week, or eight days of twelve hours, and he knew of instances of drivers working a hundred hours. Not long ago a signal man who went on for a stretch of thirty-six hours was asked when he slept. He said he put on the points and signals and then dozed off, trusting to the telegraph bell to awake him; if it did not, then there was the engine-driver's whistle, and if that failed the driver would, perhaps, send the fireman to look after him.

Of course the companies will suffer in heavy damages for at least some of the people whom they have killed or maimed, but this is the only check upon them, and it is a very ineffectual one, since they regard their savings as so much certain, and the damages they have to pay as only a sort of toss-up that may be in their favor. It is pure gambling. While the lives and limbs of passengers are left at the mercy of railway directors, a providential Legislature has taken care to provide for the protection of purely commercial interests. A Railway Commission has been established to dispose of all questions of charges, rapidity of transit, running powers between companies, and so on. The Commissioners held their first business meeting yesterday. New summonses were issued against the London, Chatham, and Dover and South-eastern Railway Companies, at the instance of the Dover Corporation, for dealing unfairly with Dover, and against the London and South-western Company, at the instance of a carrier at Salisbury, for making him pay more for goods than some other customers. It is possible that this court may be thrown open to passengers, as well as carriers; but the railway influence in Parliament is very strong, and has great obstructive powers when its own interests are concerned.

INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

THE FACILITY WITH WHICH THEY RETURN TO THEIR ACCUSTOMED HAUNTS.

The Boston *Traveller* notes that the singular facility with which certain animals return to their accustomed abodes after having been taken away to strange and distant places, has always been a subject of wonder. No philosophical reason has ever yet been assigned for the faculty, a power by which animals are thus enabled to find their way home without any guide other than pure instinct, or some superior and still more mysterious faculty. The cat, though carried from home to a great distance by a tortuous path, and so concealed as to have seen nothing of the ground over which it was taken, as not even to know the direction of its journey, will turn its steps, in the first moment of its freedom, to its wonted haunts. The carrier pigeon, by a still more wonderful exercise of the same sagacity, will travel thousands of miles across oceans, where there can be no trace of its path, and from distances whence no sense of sight or of smell can possibly guide its motions, and with inconceivable rapidity and unvarying directness pursue its homeward course. Migratory birds, after months of absence from their native places, will return with faultless certainty to build their nests in the same neighborhood, and upon the same cherished tree. The means by which this is accomplished is beyond human reason or knowledge. The intuitive power which it involves baffles scientific investigation, and it has not entered into the imagination of man to conceive of the physical or soul capacity with which animals are thus endowed.

A late number of the *Bulletin de la Société Royal Protectrice des Animaux*, published at Brussels, contains some anecdotes illustrative of this inexplicable faculty of animals, which are worth noticing for the benefit of American readers who are curious in such matters. A dog was sent, as a present to a friend, a distance of twenty-five miles. He was conveyed in a closed basket in a covered carriage. On the night of his arrival at his place of destination the dog contrived to make his escape, and before noon the next day he had returned to the point of departure, although the route traversed a chain of steep and rugged mountains.

Two or three cattle disappeared one night from a large herd that was being driven from the mountains in Wales to the London market, and it was supposed they had been stolen. Five days afterward the stray cattle appeared at the place in the mountains from which they had been driven, having traveled, in returning to their first love, at least 150 miles. The incident is not merely a verification of Scripture, that the ox knoweth his owner as well as the ass his master's crib, but it is a complete refutation of the proverbial libel against the intelligence of that patient and useful animal.

Crabs, it is well known, are generally taken to market alive, being confined in boxes, in mass. The fishermen of Falmouth, in England, are accustomed to collect their crabs jointly, or at least to throw them into one mass for transportation to market. They take care, however, to mark the shells, by branding them with a hot iron in such a manner as that each one may know the lot which belongs to him. When thus marked they are packed in boxes and conveyed to market in boats, some ten miles from the rocky clefts whence they are taken. In one instance, when a boat load thus marked and packed, had reached Falmouth harbor within a mile or two, one of the boxes was broken, and a considerable number of the imprisoned crabs made their escape simultaneously, and as it would seem, by a concerted arrangement. Plunging into the water, the happy fugitives made their way home to their native crannies, where, three days afterward, the fishermen found many of them, recognizing them by the brand of slavery upon their backs. They had traveled ten miles, at least, on their homeward journey. It was necessary, in the first place, that they should find their way from the boat to the entrance of the harbor of Falmouth, from whence they directed their steps to the rocks of Cape Lizard. But how they should have known whether to turn to the right or to the left, is the greatest mystery of the extraordinary feat. How they got over the distance which separated them from their rocky habitats, is less mysterious; for they were probably of the species called "soldier" crabs, and accustomed, it may be, to long marches. It is not uncommon, in the West Indies, where they abound, to find them upon foraging expeditions, six or eight miles from the shore.

The most remarkable instance of the mysterious and unerring faculty by which animals, under all conceivable circumstances, are enabled to find their way home through strange districts of country and from great distances, remains to be related. The Archduke and Archduchess of Austria spent a portion of last Winter at Menton, where, in the hotel in which they lodged was a little black spaniel, of remarkable beauty and captivating "tricks and manners." The Archduchess became so much attached to him that upon her return to Vienna she persuaded the landlord to allow him to accompany her. The little spaniel was soon installed in the ducal palace as a favorite, and treated with every mark of tenderness and consideration that might lead him to forget his old home and associations. But the fascination of a residence at court had no power over his better nature. One day he suddenly disappeared, and every effort to discover his whereabouts was unavailing. There was consternation and grief at Vienna, but at Menton there was surprise and joy. The faithful spaniel appeared in the course of a few days at his old home, covered with dust and fainting with fatigue. He had found his way back through a country wholly unknown to him, having traveled a distance of about 1,500 miles. But the devotion of the animal had been manifested at the cost of his life. The privations and extraordinary exertions of his journey had induced a disease of the lungs, from which in a few days he died.

MINNESOTA.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

"The Lessons of the Elections" is a fruitful theme, and as we were taught something here during the recent canvass it may be well to say a few words about it. In the first place, the result of the election shows a Republican loss which is very mortifying to contemplate. Instead of electing our young and brilliant candidate for Governor, Cushman K. Davis, by twenty or twenty-five thousand majority, he receives a paltry six or seven thousand. The "potato bugs," as we have been in the habit of terming the farmers' party, elect their candidate for State Treasurer by a majority nearly as large as that given by the Republicans to Davis, while the contest for Secretary of State is still undecided, with a strong probability that the "potato bug" candidate, Col. John H. Stevens, has a small majority over Gen. Jennison, the present incumbent. The "potato bugs" have gained several members of the Legislature, although the Republicans still retain a majority in both Houses. In the local elections the Republicans have sustained equal losses, and while in some counties the opposition has elected its entire ticket, in others the "honors are easy" between the two. In short, matters political are very much mixed, and good Republicans are chagrined and mortified.

Now there is some good reason for this rebuke to the dominant party, and I, with all Republicans who have the interests of the party at heart, am seeking for the reason for it. My own impression is that Congress is responsible to the full extent for whatever of defeat the Republican Party has sustained in the elections this Fall. The corruptions which exist in Congress, some of which being well known, give the color of truth to any others that may be alleged—have made the Republican Party a stench in the nostrils of the people. Chief of these known corruptions are the Credit Mobilier swindle and the Back Salary steal. To this is added extravagant and reckless legislation in general. The Credit Mobilier investigation gave the people an insight into "those ways that are dark" whereby legislation is controlled, and laying bare the inner workings of that body, which should be, like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion," exposed a mass of rottenness and corruption, with which even our purest statesmen were tainted. However innocent of positive corruption Wilson, Blaine, Colfax, Kelley, and others may have been, the world knows that they tolerated and coveted the foul thing, and has consequently damned them forever. Confidence in them is destroyed, and, no matter what exalted positions they may attain by reason of political combinations, they can never again command the respect of the people. For instance, while Mr. Colfax was in this State recently, he came in contact with "the people," and was constantly harping upon the defamation which his character had been subjected to. Yet the impression is stronger than ever that there were matters in the Credit Mobilier business which he could not explain away. He had meddled with it, and that was enough.

Then, as to the back-pay steal, Gen. Averill, one of our Congressmen, came home and, in a long letter, defended the measure, even in its retroactive, or most objectionable, feature. Dunnell, another member, took his back pay, and is expending it in "hauling sand" for a new house. Ramsey and Windom, Senators, were so dilatory in returning their back pay as to leave the impression that they surrendered it at the demand of an outraged public rather than from any convictions of principle in the matter. Congress could scarcely have done a thing more odious than to pass this law. It is the general impression that the average Congressman would be overpaid if he received the wages of ordinary harvest hands, and that they are of less real benefit to the country. But when they quietly stole "back and front pay" indignation became universal. There can be no defense made for it, and our papers in this State could do nothing but denounce it.

These two subjects, and the investigations which they led to, and the criticisms which they called forth, let a flood of light in upon the doings of our Washington law makers, and I venture to say that never has the record of Congress been so completely overhauled as during the past year. And this record has not been pleasent for the hard-working, poorly-paid, plodding farmer or mechanic to contemplate. Already suffering from the aggressions of railroads and great monopolies, or fancying that they were, they saw the men whom they sent to Congress to protect their interests selling out to their enemies at so much per head. No wonder their virtuous indignation showed itself at the ballot-box. No wonder "potato bugs" are put into our State-house in the places formerly occupied by representatives of the dominant party. It is all very well to talk about the "off year" and "local divisions" which reduced the Republican vote. Compare the vote with other "off years." The simple fact is, and it cannot be disguised, the people have become disgusted with the Republican Party through the corruption, extravagance, and recklessness of its representatives in Congress. We may as well look the fact square in the face, acknowledge the corn, and set about the work of repairing the evil before further disaster falls upon us. We have felt too much confidence in our strength heretofore, arguing that the people would not forsake the principles of the Republican Party because of the misconduct of a few men. But the people say, he will advance these principles by other means; we will maintain principles, but we will slaughter men. And they've done it effectually in this State. We are humiliated, humbled, ashamed, and looking for small holes to crawl into. We feel that we were beaten, or badly snubbed, through no fault of ours. Our standard-bearers were good men, and had the Republican Party been popular with the people they would have been elected by large majorities. But they suffer for the sins of Congress.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

This cry of anti-monopoly, raised against the railroads, has been used with good effect during the canvass. And, unfortunately, the railroads gave occasion for it at a critical time. When our harvest was gathered, and the railroads were reaping their harvest by transporting our great surplus of grain to Eastern markets, they suddenly raised the price of freight on wheat to Chicago three cents per bushel. This was simply transferring upward of half a million of dollars from the pockets of the farmers to the pockets of the railroad companies. You may be sure the "potato bugs" made the most of this, and a howl of indignation went up from all over the State against railroads, and all who favored them. Hence, the increase of "potato bugs" in the Legislature. While there can be no excuse made for the railroads in this instance—for they were already getting good prices for freight—it is certain that the anti-monopolists have gone too far in their denunciations of railroads in this State. It has gone beyond the limits of good sense and reason. Railroads have been pictured as huge monsters, roaming the country, and devouring the substance of the land. The fact is, there is scarcely a State in the Union which owes more to railroads than does Minnesota. Not particularly inviting to emigration, because of its long, cold Winters, her development is to be attributed almost wholly to her railroads. Having some of the most fertile lands in the country, she was for years behind her neighbors in settling it up, because of her great distance from markets, and the impossibility of farmers realizing living prices on their products. But the railroads stepped in, and brought the whole State to the banks of the Mississippi River, in close communion with Milwaukee, Chicago, and the far East, and forthwith the pulsations of the Liverpool and New-York grain markets were felt in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and farmers received Eastern prices for their products, less only the cost of transportation to those markets. Railroads brought settlers, and hundreds of flourishing towns were built up solely through railroad influence. Take the Northern Pacific, for example. To-day there are between forty and fifty flourishing villages between the Mississippi and the Red Rivers, where four years ago was a wilderness of waste, and this year hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat are being shipped from these same villages to the needy thousands of Europe. Four years ago, at the places now occupied by these towns, wheat would not have brought a cent a bushel to the producer; to-day he gets from eighty to ninety cents. Millions of acres of the best wheat land in the world have been rendered serviceable and available by the system of railroads in this State, and yet nearly every one of these roads has been built and operated at a loss to the original projectors. It is well enough to cry "anti-monopoly," and condemn the railroads in particular, but there are two sides to the question. Each should have a fair hearing, and prejudice should be ruled out of the discussion. To-day our farmers and our laboring classes are suffering because of their antagonism to railroads. Not a dollar has been spent in this State for months for railroad construction, and extensions of roads which had been agreed upon have been abandoned, because of the unreasonable prejudice raised against "railroad monopolies." The State is poorer by millions of dollars which would otherwise have been expended here, and thousands of laborers are unemployed who would otherwise have had plenty of work and good pay. In sympathy with the hard times thus produced, here and elsewhere, by the anti-monopolists, the price of wheat in this market has fallen twenty cents per bushel, and other agricultural products in proportion. Anti-monopoly is a good thing, but it is just possible to have too much of it.

HARD TIMES.

We are having hard times in this State, of course, because the times are hard elsewhere, and not because of any fault of our own. Yet we have no such "stringency" as is complained of elsewhere. We have had no bank failures, no manufacturing collapses, no heavy defalcations. But we have suffered because of your banks and business gamblers tying up all the currency. The State is rich this year, and our wheat crop is our salvation. With thirty millions of surplus wheat to sell, and all Europe contending for possession of it, we are not fit subjects for the alms-house. A goodly portion of this crop was marketed before the panic, the farmers paid part of their debts to the country merchant, he to the city jobber, and so it got back into the banks; ar part of it did, and there was our misfortune, for the banks sent their surplus to New-York banks, which allow them four per cent. interest thereon, and then your banks went and suspended and tied up our money. Still we had a little left, enough for legitimate business, but none for speculation. We "shinned" through the panic without a "bust," and shall get through the Winter with comparatively little damage. Wheat is what does it. Mind, we owe New-York no thanks that we have not gone to eternal smash. You did your level best to collapse us, but our resources were greater than you imagined; and I fancy that hereafter New-York will see less of Minnesota money on deposit. Your reckless gamblers in Wall street have altogether too much power for evil. Your heathen Drews and your Christian Vanderbilts, your Mephistophelian Jay Goulds, and the thousand and one godly gamblers in the shadow of Trinity Church, hazarding the welfare of a nation for selfish greed, do not offer us the best inducements for safe investments. You have tied up our money once, and that was *your* fault; when you do it again it will be ours.

DUTTON.

THE VIRGINIUS' PAPERS.

STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRITISH SHIP WEST DERBY.

Capt. Uran, of the British ship West Derby, recently arrived at Mobile, Ala., has addressed the following letter to Mr. Walton Fry, of New-Orleans, brother of Capt. Fry, of the Virginius:

BRITISH SHIP WEST DERBY, MOBILE, Nov. 20, 1873.

Mr. Walton Fry, corner Camp and Julia streets, New-Orleans:

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER SUFFERER: Within inclosed you will find a letter of introduction from your brother, Capt. Joe Fry, commander of the United States steam-ship Virginius, with whom I was well acquainted, having met him several times at the port of Kingston, Jamaica. On his departure from that port, myself and several other gentlemen, including the Custom-house officials, accompanied the United States steam-ship Virginius clear of Port Royal, on which occasion, and for our convenience, the Government steam launch was kindly placed at our disposal. The above-named steam-ship cleared from Kingston, Jamaica, as a bona fide passenger ship, under the United States flag, this fact being previously verified by the commander of a United States ship of war. Oct. 28 the West Derby, under my command, left Port Royal; from the 28th to the 30th. we had light winds and calms. On the 30th, at 6 A. M., nautical time, made Portland Point, bearing north; distance from the Point about two and a half nautical miles. Was boarded by the Virginius. Heard no complaints from Capt. Fry of being short of coal. They were then all well, Capt. Fry, Mr. Ryan, and other friends whom I had met at Kingston, including my dear brother, who was the only British subject on board the Virginius. On my arrival at Mobile, to my great surprise, I heard of the massacre of the whole crew and passengers of the United States steam-ship Virginius. I have minutely examined the crew list, and do not find there any one's name of whom I have any recollection. I verily believe the names are fictitious. I am prepared to state that the whole of the crew was bona fide shipped before Mr. Nunes, Acting United States Consul at Kingston.

I am, dear Sir, and brother sympathizer and sufferer, yours truly,
THOMAS URAN,
Master British ship West Derby, Mobile.

P. S.—If there is any question you would like to ask me, I shall only be too proud to answer it. I hope our correspondence may continue. T. U.

Address care Messrs. W. & J. Wylie, Mobile.

The letter of introduction inclosed reads thus:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP VIRGINIUS, Off Portland Point, Jamaica, Oct. 30, 1873.

DEAR WALTON: I have no time to do more than introduce Capt. Uran to you. He will give you the latest news. Yours,
JOE.

PIERCING AN ISTHMUS.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that the Italian Consul at the Piræus has informed his Government that M. Théodore Tubini, banker, at Athens, has obtained a concession for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. The principal clauses of the concession are that the canal shall have a minimum depth of eight and a half metres (twenty-seven feet,) and a width of twelve metres (thirty-nine feet,) at the bottom. Half way through the canal is to be a dock of 30,000 square metres in extent, and of sufficient depth to receive the largest vessels. The canal is to be completed in six years. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and a deposit of £12,000 is to be paid immediately after the Greek Parliament has approved the concession. The estimated cost of the undertaking is £800,000.

PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

The subject of the abolition of corporal punishment is agitating the School Committee of Boston. Those in favor of retaining the right to punish in the hands of the teachers, claim that the experience of the New-York Schools, the Cambridge schools, the Chelsea schools, and some others where the right to punish has been abrogated, has not been satisfactory. In Chelsea, at a recent meeting of the School Committee, it was voted that, "in view of the unfavorable and unexpected results arising from the abolishment of corporal punishment in our schools, the vote of the committee is hereby rescinded," but the teachers were cautioned against using the rod when in passion, or until all other milder measures have been exhausted

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DEEP RIVER REGION.

A SOUTHERN CREDIT MOBILIER—VIRTUOUS DEMOCRACY — BAD INVESTMENTS—A GOOD MINERAL REGION INJURED BY SPECULATORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEEP RIVER, Tuesday, N. C., Nov. 25, 1873.

The State of North Carolina has made more effort to bring into notice her mineral resources than any of her Southern sisters. In fact, she, alone, of all the Southern States, has had for over twenty years a regular geologist and a character of organized survey. Her first State Geologist was the well-known Prof. E. Emmons, but previously a couple of pamphlets had been published by Olmsted and Mitchell. Prof. Emmons came to North Carolina with an established reputation, and fascinated with the climate and the wonderful geology of the State, remained here during the war, and, dying in that season of trouble, has never received such notice from Northern hands which his merit deserved. He was a man of great talent and modesty, an enthusiast for science, and any idea which may have occupied his thoughts. In this respect he may have rather endeavored to make formations conform to his Taconic system rather than find in them evidences of other origin. He was at least consistent, and went down to his grave a firm believer in the great value of the Deep River Coal Field and the copper and gold belt of North Carolina. The present State Geologist is Prof. W. C. Kerr, a man too much like his predecessor to be popular.

The same belt of granitic rocks which makes the great water-power at Richmond, sweeping southward forms a similar barrier across the Roanoke at Weldon, the Tan at Rocky Mount, the Cape Fear near Averysborough, then sinking under the sands rises again at Columbia, S. C., then gives the means of vast water power at Augusta, Ga., gives a grand plunge to the waters of the Chattahoochee at Columbus, and, after placing a barrier across the Coosa at Wetumpka, Ala., sinks finally beneath the cretaceous cotton belt. This is the eastern limit of the primary rocks; in North Carolina the western limit may be said to be the Tennessee line, the great belt of azoic rocks being wider in North Carolina than in any other Atlantic State. In this system of azoic rocks lie two coal fields with their sandstone formation, one, that of Dan River, has been but little explored; the other, lying on the waters of Deep River, has formed the basis of hundreds of speculative operations, and has been and is yet being the grave of many a dollar of Northern capital. Yet notwithstanding these failures, this region possesses immense wealth in iron ore, wood, and water-power, and a sufficiency of coal for all its wants, with, too, a soil of great agricultural richness. The cause of these failures have simply been bad management, want of practical common sense, and, by no means least, operations with a view to speculation, not business. And when one reviews the ante-war operations there, and even those in which so much money is now being unprofitably spent, the reflection is forced upon us with how little judgment men of reputed good business talent will throw away their money. Thoroughly acquainted with this truly interesting region in the past, I have just carefully reviewed its resources and noted the operations going on from which so much is hoped. The coal field of Deep River has been worked at three points, two slopes and a shaft. The latter, at a place known as Egypt, is the only point now available. There a perpendicular shaft 430 feet deep cuts two veins of coal, one two, the other four feet thick, they being separated by an 18-inch vein of bituminous slate containing iron, classed by Emmons as the Blackbard iron ore. It closely resembles, but is not identical with, that famous ore of Scotland. It is here a poor ore of iron, containing only about twenty per cent., but as it must be mined to get the full value of the coal, and as it furnishes its own fuel, this ore may be valuable in the future. Below the coal is another vein of richer ore three feet thick. The coal from this shaft is a rich bituminous variety, and makes a very superior coke. The mine was originally opened by Wm. McClane, of Pennsylvania, for the Governor's Creek Company, about 1856. As there was no means of getting off the coal, the shaft was allowed to fill with water until 1862, when it was pumped out and worked by Mallet & Brown, under orders of the Confederate Government. They took from it in one year over 30,000 tons of coal. Since the war it has, by foreclosure of mortgage, come into the ownership of A. J. Derbyshire, of Philadelphia. He worked it for a short time, but the shaft is now full of water and the engines idle. The property consists of about 4,000 acres of land, some of which is first class, with all mining fixtures and houses. A railroad connecting with Fayetteville on the south, and Raleigh and Norfolk on the north, runs to the pit mouth. East of this mine is the Farmville slope, which was worked until a fault came in and then abandoned, it is now owned by John Taylor's Sons, of Albany. The only known coal property east of this is called Hornville, and has upon it a full outcrop of the four-foot vein. It is owned by various parties in North Carolina and New-York. West of the Egypt shaft is a property known as the Taylor place of 1,000 acres, considered by many to be the best coal property on the river, and owned almost entirely in North Carolina. Thence the valuable coal veins jump for ten miles up the river, where there are three or four very good properties. It will thus be seen that this field, so far as known, contains only about ten square miles of really first-class coal lands; that all these may fairly be claimed to be underlaid by two veins of coal, summing up six feet in thickness, which may safely be said to contain over 5,000,000 tons of available coal.

The iron resources of this region are far greater than the coal. In addition to the 18-inch and 3-feet veins which accompany the coal, two or more veins of lenticular red hematite are continuous throughout a distance of over 35 miles between the lower strata of sandstone underlying the coal. This ore very closely resembles the dyestone of the East Tennessee, West Virginia, and Alabama coal series, and which Western vein is well known to continue down from Caynga through Holidaysburg, Penn., to West Virginia. The eastern vein of the Deep River coal field sandstone has only been called into notice within a few years past, and then not given the geological importance it may deserve. Its discovery, and perhaps identity, with a similar ore in Nova Scotia, is certainly subject for careful geological investigation, and may determine a much vexed question in the days of Prof. Emmons as to the age of the Deep River coal series. From a report made to the late meeting of the Association of Arts and Sciences, it appears that the lenticular red hematite of Nova Scotia lies west of the coal. Such is the exact location on Deep River. This ore has been analyzed, and contains 48 to 50 per cent. of iron, and some little phosphorus, and is a true argillaceous lenticular red hematite. Its most prominent appearance is near Haywood, distant from the last appearance of coal vein about twelve miles along the sandstone strata. It appears at many other points, near Jonesboro and north of Egypt. The veins appear to be one and three feet thick. The other ores of iron of this region are stratified specular, magnetic specular, and brown hematite. They are found in veins, and in vast masses, both east and west of the coal sandstones, and may truly be said to be inexhaustible.

The woods of this section are pine, long and short leaf, the various oaks, hickory, ash, beach, &c. There is hardly a better wooded section of country anywhere on the globe. The soil is of every variety and produces all the grains, and clover grown luxuriantly. I have never heard of any one trying any of the improved grasses. The water-power consists of a twenty-five foot fall of the Cape Fear River at Buckhorn, as much or more of the Deep River at Lockville, the same of How River near Haywood, and lower falls on both streams at other points. The forests give employment to many saw mills, and on the south-eastern end of the coal measures near Jonesboro, the getting and distilling of turpentine is a large business. I have not mentioned the copper veins of this region, because so far all the work done indicates that they are unprofitable.

The same might he said of all the work now being done on the river, and, except during the war, all which has been done. But because a Northern gentleman of wealth and respectability has chosen to place himself and his money in the hands of speculators, the former to be cajoled and fooled, the latter to be wasted and appropriated by pretended friends, is no reason why a really valuable mineral region should be condemned. Yet many may ask if this region is so rich, why cannot the present operator, why have not others made money. The curse of Deep River in the past has been speculators, the same curse hangs over it now. So along its banks, and every water-power has been bought by a ring, the right to navigate the river is owned by the same ring, obtained by them through a series of deceptions and frauds which, had they not all been good Democrats, would have caused all the North Carolina newspapers to set up a howl which would yet continue. An act was smuggled through the Legislature, giving the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement to the Chatham Railroad; this interest cost the State over $600,000 more than twelve years ago. The Chatham Railroad Directors then met and transferred all its rights in said improvement to the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company, a private corporation. All these men belong to the holy Democratic Party, hence not a word of all this transaction by which the State was made to give away, without consideration, or really swindled out of, a valuable franchise, has ever been published in any newspaper of the State, while not a day is passed without denunciations of the Republicans who voted for the special tax bond appropriations. Were this public operation, all of which these immaculate Democrats have been guilty, they might be excused, but they have extended their operations to other points where it injures the State and private individuals more. They control the river improvement, and really control the Chatham Railroad; they have leased, or conditionally bought all the land in the Deep River region, which they could, and would gladly have so bound up all that they would have had a monopoly. As it is, there are other properties of value, but there is open only the circuitous route of transportation via Fayetteville, and it may soon fall into their hands. Let any stranger visit this region and they watch his movements; if possible, he is informed that there are no lands with iron properties of value except such as the ring control; he is shown no other lands, either mineral or farming. Hence he either goes away disgusted with their high prices, or impressed with the idea that the region is overrated. The truth is that on Cape Fear and on Deep River are valuable mineral and farming lands, which can be bought at reasonable rates; but to see them uninterruptedly and unbiased by false representations, I would advise the visitor to reach this region from Wilmington up the river to Fayetteville, and thence by rail to Jonesboro or Egypt.

The Government of North Carolina has been accused of many acts at least bordering on the corrupt, but of them all, perhaps none have a parallel with the manipulations by which the Chatham Railroad was pushed through and built. The history of every depot is a story of petty manœuvring for gain and speculation such as would blot out in proportion the vastest rascality of Pacific Railroad Credit Mobilier. Of late pompously named the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line, its great name has sunk it in a swamp, where it joins the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road, and there it is likely to stick until Northern men can again be cajoled into buying valueless bonds. There is no road with which it can connect toward Augusta not now owned by the opposing roads, and to complete it to that point would cost full $4,000,000, the greater part of which would have to be expended in a country almost as poor as the Desert of Sahara, except a few groves of unboxed pines.

The notoriety given to certain operations said to be in progress in the Deep River region caused a thorough investigation by the correspondent of THE TIMES. These operations drew additional interest from the fact that a large amount of money was being expended by a prominent manufacturer of Wilmington, Del., and that he was giving the work his personal attention. The works planned out consist of the erection of eight large furnaces near the great deposit of specular ore, near Buckhorn Falls, on the Cape Fear River; the improvement of the river by repair of locks and dams, and the repair and running of an old furnace known as the Endor Iron Works. To these was to be added in time a large rolling mill at Lockville, with car shops, &c. I found at Buckhorn one incomplete furnace of fifty feet height and ten feet bosh, to be hot blast, and the blast to be driven by water power. That the plans were well drawn there is no doubt, but it would be hard to find a more ill-judged affair. The blowing cylinders were perched fifteen or twenty feet above the ground on a trestle-work made of timber about 10 by 12. If they had intended to rock the workmen's babies to sleep they could hardly have fixed a better place. The furnace itself was modeled by a very excellent engineer of Pennsylvania, but without the slightest knowledge of the ore to be used, which is probably one of the most intractable in this country. A large area of woods has been cleared away, lots laid out, houses and hotel built, and really so much attention paid to making money in that way that one might imagine it was intended rather to build a furnace by selling a town, than to make iron, sell it, and then build a town. From present appearances it will take full four months of hard work to put this furnace in blast; it is calculated to make twenty tons per day, and will probably make one-fourth that amount or none at all. At the Endor Works, an old furnace used during the war with poor success has been refitted and not improved. It was calculated to make about ten tons per day. After chilling up twice it was finally got to work, and at the time of my visit was making one ton per day of white iron. It is illy constructed and badly planned. The best blast pipes are on top, and the blast passes thence down exposed through the air to the *tuyères*. The blast is driven by an engine, the steam boiler of which are also heated by the waste gases. As the gas to heat the hot blast is lighted the moment it leaves the furnace, it is evident that the top of the furnace must be very hot, and the bottom disproportionately coal. The ore proposed to be used in these furnaces is a very hard silicious specular red hematite. It was worked during the war with success in a furnace located at Buckhorn, and a very superior iron was made. This furnace was a model of its kind, being constructed at a cost of less than $5,000 in gold, and making from four to five tons of iron per day. It was stone to just above the hearth, thence up was merely a frame-work of timber, with a lining of brick, the space between being filled with packed clay. When burned by Gen. Sherman it stood as if one solid brick. It was a success in every respect, and turned out about 300 tons of pig-iron in sixty running days, but it was managed and run by a practical Scotchman named John Colville. It is seriously to the injury of the Deep River region that no such practical mind guides the present operations, in which over $250,000 have been spent, and not a ton of first-class iron yet made

The Deep River improvement is the other work at present undertaken by these gentlemen. So far it seems to stand the river freshets, and time can only tell as to its permanent value; but even when completed it is difficult to see how it will be of any benefit to the public as the Ring control it, and unless they are given interests in all properties to be worked transporters will fare but poorly in accommodations. At any rate such appeared to be the prevalent opinion of the people, and they have a right to think thus, judging by experience with the Chatham Railroad, the godfather, at least, of the present operators.

Viewing all these facts, I cannot see that there is at present any great encouragement for Northern men to invest their money in the Deep River region. The time may come when a different state of affairs will exist; then iron can be made as cheaply in the Deep River country as anywhere, and it will have the advantage of short line of transportation to the sea. There is nothing even now to be said against the extent or richness of the ores, and the public should bear in mind not to condemn a region simply because the stubbornness of one caused him to lose his money, or the shrewd cunning of another inveigled strangers into a trap, and then gave them rope with which to hang themselves. The fool will part easily from his money, but others should learn by his experience. The Deep River region of North Carolina possesses valuable mines of iron, coal, copper, ot talc and other minerals, and practical men who go to work to produce results by the most economical means will some day develop them. It is my belief that these men will come from England, and that with their capital and labor and improved processes they will make profitable investments where others have found only failure and loss.

VIEWS OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Announcing the departure of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, for Washington, the St. Albans *Advertiser* of Monday says that he is thoroughly disgusted with the absurd war talk of the last ten days, and that he will be with Senators Sherman, Schurz, Anthony, Wilson, Sumner, and Morton, who have already pronounced conservative views on this Cuban question.

COLORADO FARMING.

MEETING OF THE COLORADO FARMERS' UNION.

THE CROP OF 1873—IRRIGATION—MEMORIAL TO THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

The Colorado Farmers' Union has just closed its second annual meeting at this place. There were present delegates from fifteen clubs and granges. Only that portion of Colorado lying north of the Divide was represented. Southern Colorado, including the great Arkansas Valley, was without a single delegate. This is due partly to a sectional feeling, and partly to the distance and expense in getting here. All present were intelligent, practical farmers, with two or three representatives each from the live stock and gold and silver mining interests. Politicians were present only as lookers-on, and with some curiosity to see what action would be taken on the memorial to Congress adopted by the Trans-Missouri Irrigation Convention, which the Colorado Farmers' Union had been asked to ratify.

On the first day of the session the President, George F. Packard, delivered an address, in which he brought out the fact that although the Colorado Farmers' Union originated the movement for the late Irrigation Convention, yet by some means the politicians got hold of it, alienating the farmers, and causing a split which led to one branch of the committee making their report to the Irrigation Convention of October, while the minority held theirs for the annual meeting of the Farmers' Union. The delegates were directed to the importance of this subject. He also urged the necessity of a diversity of crops. Colorado farmers have during the past three years given their attention too much to wheat, the result being a glutted market for this commodity, and a great scarcity of other cereals. Wheat sells now in the Denver market at $1 50 per hundred pounds, and the best flour at $3 50 per hundred; while barley and corn are scarce at $[illegible] 50 for the former and $1 60 for the latter. It is somewhat remarkable in the history of farming that corn and barley are worth more than wheat.

During the discussion which followed the President's address it was ascertained that a large share of the wheat crop of 1873 was still in the hands of the farmers because there was no market. Some of the mills of the Territory—there are upward of thirty large ones—are still grinding on the crop of 1872. A few are shipping flour East. The Littleton Mills, ten miles from Denver, are filling an order for 5,000 barrels of flour to go to New-York, and 2,000 to Chicago, it selling in the latter market as a fancy grade at $12 per barrel. It was ascertained that considerable quantities of wheat had been shipped into the Territory from Utah, by the millers and grain-dealers, who could buy it at Salt Lake for fifty cents per bushel, and get it here at such rates as to undersell Colorado wheat. By a comparison of returns it was found that the wheat crop of Colorado this year averaged only twelve bushels per acre. In some localities, season after season, it has run from twenty-eight to thirty-five bushels.

The potato crop was found to be large and profitable, there being no importations to glut the market. One farmer, on the Platte, near Denver, raised over ninety tons the past season, chiefly Neshannocks and Morton whites, and sold them readily at from $2 50 to $3 per hundred pounds.

In the discussion on "Fruit and Forest Culture" it was found to be the general experience of the farmers that irrigation was required in Winter as much as in Summer. All who had adopted this plan had succeeded in bringing their trees through the severe and dry weather of last Winter in good condition, while all who had neglected it lost large numbers of trees. The best forest-tree for the plains was thought to be the white ash, which shows a fine growth at Pond Creek, Ellsworth, and other points along the Kansas Pacific, without irrigation. The ailantus, which was thought to be the tree for the plains, has proved a failure. A lively debate followed the resolutions which one of the delegates introduced, that the Farmers' Union indorse the proceedigns of the Trans-Missouri Irrigation Convention, and more particularly the memorial to Congress. It was voted down—yeas 7, nays 31.

The following report drawn up by the Committee on Irrigation was presented and adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Territory should be divided by the Legislature into three or more districts, and a commissioner of irrigation for each district elected at the general election; said board to constitute a territorial board of irrigation, and to have general supervision over the canals and reservoirs of the Territory.

Resolved, That a State engineer should be elected, who should act under the control and general direction of said State Board of Irrigation.

Resolved, That each district should be under the special direction of its own commissioner of irrigation, who should have special superintendence of the canals and reservoirs of his district.

Resolved, That the lands under each canal should be made a sub-district, under the charge of a superintendent elected by the landowners under said canal forming such sub-districts; that said superintendent be given police powers to arrest on sight all offenders of the statute in relation to irrigation, and to take the offender for trial before the nearest officer having competent jurisdiction; that all the lands under such canals comprising such sub-districts be subject to taxation for construction, enlargement, reports, and superintendents.

Resolved, That the Legislature adopt such needful rules and regulations for the measurement, use, control, and regulation of water supplies as will cover the needs of irrigation.

The plan indicated in these resolutions is something like that in operation in Utah, and has worked successfully for years. Among the resolutions adopted was one protesting against the promotion of men to office in this Territory who are connected with any moneyed monopolies; demanding the strictest economy and official integrity, and that salaries, and especially fees, of officials in Colorado be so reduced as to give fair and not excessive compensation for services.

A movement was made for the thorough organization of the farmers into granges. Some thirty granges were found to be already organized in different parts of the Territory.

In the afternoon of the second day, Gov. Elbert, of Colorado, appeared, and addressed the meeting in explanation of the objects of the Trans-Missouri Irrigation Convention, which met in Denver in October. So much opposition to the plan of that convention has developed among the farmers and industrial classes of the Territories that it seems doubtful whether the National Irrigation Committee that was appointed to go before Congress with the memorial, will do anything at all in the matter.

Mr. R. S. Elliott, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific, spoke at some length on the kind of forest-trees best adapted to grow on the plains. After several years' experiment, he would recommend the white ash, box elder, catalpa, cedar, elm, hickory, honey locust, and locust. In addition to these, the following trees were thought worthy of trial in Colorado: The chestnut, cottonwood, linden, maple, oak, Osage orange, pine, spruce, the poplars, walnut, and white willow.

A resolution was passed seconding the efforts of the miners and other citizens of Colorado to induce the General Government to establish a branch mint of coinage at Denver.

The following committee of fifteen was appointed for the drafting of a bill on irrigation, to be presented to the Territorial Legislature, which meets in January: George F. Packard, P. P. Wilcox, J. C. Febles, J. Max Clark, R. Q. Tenney, Volney Chapman, F. J. Ebert, W. N. Byers, J. H. Morrison, L. K. Perrin, Niles Ahlstrom, J. L. Drake, J. B. Belford, J. C. Woodbury, and A. C. Sheldon.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. R. Howell, of Boulder County; Vice President, A. J. Wilbur, of Weld County; Secretary, J. C. Febles, of Arapahoe County; Treasurer, L. K. Perrin, of Jefferson County.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Denver on the first Thursday of November, 1874.

A PASTOR'S FAREWELL.

A writer in a paper at Newburyport, Mass., mourns the religious degeneracy of the times and relates the following: "There is a bitter sarcasm in the story told of a minister on our seaboard, which, though very likely to be hypothetical, has a terrible under-current of truth. It was said that in the afternoon service he found but a handful of hearers, the rest having gone on a steamer excursion for pleasure. He entered the pulpit and said thus, as the story goes: 'My hearers, I have brought a sermon, but it is useless to preach it. I find my duties as a minister are very much simplified, the times have changed, there is but one virtue to be recommended, and that is money; but one sin to be rebuked, and that is poverty; so you see my occupation is gone, the ministry is played out, and I must go to farming. Receive the benediction.'"

SEA COAST SERVICE.

THE REPORT OF THE REVENUE MARINE AND LIFE SAVING STATION SERVICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873.

Mr. S. J. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report on the operations of the Revenue Marine and Life-saving Service for the fiscal year ending 1873, together with a statement of their present condition. The following statement shows the services of the several vessels in commission, during the last fiscal year, and the number of vessels assisted in distress:

The revenue-cutters performed a large amount of special service during the year, in addition to their regular work. They practically prevented the destruction of two towns from fire, and assisted nearly every department of the Government in various capacities.

Three steamers have been completed during the year—two of iron and one of wood.

With the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars made under the act of Congress, June 10, 1872, three other vessels are now being built of wood. Two schooners and one steamer have been sold during the year, not being suited to the wants of the service. The service now consists of twenty-eight steamers and six sailing vessels, carrying sixty-two guns, and commanded by one hundred and ninety line officers, and manned by eight hundred and sixty seamen. The customary examinations have been held throughout the year. A new and excellent feature of these examinations was their practical character, the candidates being required, in addition to their oral and written examinations, to show their proficiency in the use of the instruments and tools of their profession, the engineers being taken to the shop for that purpose. All promotions were made strictly in accordance with the new regulations, upon merit and professional qualifications, without regard to seniority, and those admitted to the service were appointed and placed upon the rolls in the order of the excellence of their examinations. Since 1871 all appointments and promotions have been made upon the competitive plan which, whatever may be thought of the practicability of its application to the civil service generally, has certainly in the revenue marine been productive of the best results. The reorganization recommended by the commission appointed in 1869 is nearly completed, and continues to be productive of gratifying results, both as to economy and efficiency. The running expenditures of the fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1873, were $905,308 88, being from two hundred to three hundred thousand dollars less than formerly required, while the services performed very largely exceeded those of any former year. It is believed to be necessary to ask an appropriation for only one additional steamer, and that to be placed upon the Columbia River. The recommendation is made that Congress appropriate the necessary sum for that purpose.

Mr. Kimball recommends that the retired list be established in the revenue marine service similar to that in the navy, for the following reasons:

The act of July 25, 1861, limits the number of such officers to one of each grade. Owing to this limitation and the absence of a retired list, great embarrassment is felt in supplying the vessels with officers necessary for their safe and proper management. The necessities of the service require from three to four Captains and an equal number of Lieutenants, to be constantly engaged in the supervision of the construction and repair of vessels, and upon inspection duties, and on other necessary matters pertaining to the service requiring professional attention and skill; while more than five per cent. of the officers now in the service are totally incapable of performing active duty on account of permanent disability incurred in the service, and, therefore, remain unassigned; and several are kept upon active duty whom humane considerations and the interests of the service require should be relieved. The exigencies of the service demand that either the limitation as to numbers be removed, the retired list should be established, or a large number of unfortunate men who have devoted the best years of their life, in war and peace, to the faithful service of the Government, at a meagre compensation, should be dismissed from the service on account of physical infirmity to make way for those capable of active duty.

The report calls attention to the unjust discrimination made by existing laws between the services of the revenue marine and the navy with regard to pensions. The act of April 18, 1844, is the only one granting pensions to officers and seamen attached to this service. It authorizes the placing of an officer on the navy pension list, only after having been wounded or disabled in the line of duty while cooperating with the navy in war, and allows only the rate provided by law for officers, and seamen of the navy at that time, while the pensions of the latter have been increased, and are extended to their heirs after death. Nor is there any distinction in disabilities incurred by them in war and that incurred in peace. By law the revenue marine is subject to cooperate with the navy in times of war, and is liable to the same service, and its duties in time of peace are not less dangerous. Revenue vessels are the only ones which cruise upon the coast in the severe seasons, and render such aid to distressed vessels as their necessities and circumstances may require, under the act of Dec. 22, 1837. Each year, from the approach of Winter until the advent of Spring, these revenue vessels cruise along the most dangerous parts of the coast, properly supplied with means of succor, and rendering all aid to needy vessels in distress, being under instructions to follow the coast as closely as is consistent with their safety, and not to go into a port except when compelled so to do from want of supplies, or some other unavoidable cause. It is an exceptional case when a vessel of the navy is exposed to such dangers and discomforts in times of peace as this Winter cruising constantly imposes upon the revenue marine.

The number of vessels relieved and the lives saved during the past year attest the value of this aid to commerce and humanity. It is recommended that the Navy Pension laws be made applicable to the revenue marine.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

The life-saving service at present comprises eighty-one stations, generally located along the coasts of Cape Cod, Rhode Island, Long Island, and New-Jersey. The number of wrecks which have occurred since the date of the last annual report, upon the coastwise stations, as shown by the wreck reports of the keepers of stations, were as follows:

Cape Cod District	9
Rhode Island and Long Island District	10
New-Jersey District	13
Total number of wrecks	32
The number of lives imperilled	235
The number of lives saved	234
The number of lives lost	1
The total value of property imperilled	$629,230
The total value of property saved	561,201
The total value of property lost	226,029

The cost of maintaining the service during the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1873, exclusive of the amount expended in construction and establishment of the new stations, was $87,893 83. Congress at the last session appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for life-saving stations. The contracts have been made for the construction of twenty-one new life-saving stations. These stations are located as follows:

On the coast of Maine—West Quoddy Head, Cross Island, Bromney's Island, White Head Island, Pemaquid Bay, the pool near Saco Bay.

On the coast of New-Hampshire—Rye Beach.

On the coast of Massachusetts—Plum Island, Davis' Neck, Garnet Point, Manomet, surf side on the south side of Nantucket.

On the coast of Virginia—Cape Henry.

On the coast of North Carolina—Dan Neck Mills, Value Cape, Jones Hill, Caffrey's Inlet, Kitty Hawks Beach, Nags Head, Body Island, Chicamacomico, Kinnepect, near Cape Hatteras Light-house.

Arrangements are also being made for the establishment of two other stations, one to be located on Block Island, and the other on a point on the Virginia and North Carolina coast. A house and a life-boat station will also be placed on Cranberry Island, and probably one on Matthumus Island in Maine. It is expected that ten of the stations will be ready for occupancy by Feb. 1. The remainder will be ready as soon as possible.

The connection of the system of storm signals of the Signal service and the life-boat stations has been effected at several of the stations on the New-Jersey coast. Through it the department is placed in direct telegraphic communication with the life-saving stations of that coast.

The coming Winter will afford an opportunity to test, in a measure, the value of this combination of the two systems. It is confidently believed that all benefits anticipated will be realized.

Capt. J. H. Merryman, of the revenue marine, has been designated as the first inspector of the Light-house Board. A large number of life-saving instruments and appliances of the Royal National Life-saving Institution of London, have been purchased and tested during the year. The report of the officers shows that, as regards some of the most essential life-saving implements, our own surpass those of England in most general use, while with regard to others we are scarcely behind.

The extension of the service to the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Virginia, and North Carolina will make necessary the establishment of two more districts, for which it is desired Congress should make early appropriations.

It is remarked that the present compensation for the keepers is very inadequate. The rate was fixed, in 1854, at two hundred dollars per annum, and has never since been increased. It was not enough at that time, when the compensation was in gold. The keepers are selected for their known intrepidity and experience as surf men. They are Captains, and are responsible for their crew. Their lives are constantly in danger. During the Winter months they are compelled to live away from their families, at the stations, and are prevented from engaging in any other occupations, and it is considered to be an act of justice that their compensation should be increased.

The life-saving stations have now been in operation two years on the coast of New-Jersey and Long Island, and nearly one year on the coast of Cape Cod, the most dangerous portions of the Atlantic coast. We have records of fifty-three wrecks, in which 441 lives were imperilled, and property to the amount of a million and a half of dollars was endangered, but a single life has been lost and only about four hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. These results demonstrate the propriety of extending the service to all the dangerous portions of the coast.

GREAT TREASURE TROVE.

A case of long standing has just been decided by the Tribunal of the Seine. In 1867, as some repairs were going on at the Lycée Henri IV., behind the Pantheon, a workman discovered a large number of Roman coins in a sewer. The law awards, in such cases, one-half of the value to the finder, and the other half to the proprietor of the ground, in this instance the city. The contractor, in whose employ the workman was, stepped in claiming his share; but he has now been nonsuited, and the Municipality have paid the finder the sum of 18,393 francs for his half of the treasure, which is now deposited at the Musée Carnavalet. This establishment, founded by the city in the old hotel of Mme. de Sevigne, has thus come into possession of a ready-made collection of upward of 800 gold medals, all of the size which numismatic antiquaries call the *aureus*, answering to the twenty-franc piece, but of a value one-third higher. They form a series pertaining to the history of Lutetia, from the reign of Claudius to that of Septimius Severus; with very few interruptions it comprises all the Emperors and Empresses of that period, viz., within the years 41 and 193 of our era. They are all in perfect preservation; those nearest the time at which the collection was buried look as if they had just come from the mint, such as those of Commodus, Pertinax, and especially Septimius Severus. The most brilliant period of the monetary art, that of the Antonines, is amply represented; the two Faustinas are frequently repeated. There are more than fifty Vespasians; of Titus there are fewer, but there is one, with the exergue—*Divus Titus* on the obverse, and the sella curulis on the reverse with the thunderbolt, which is extremely valuable. There is a Julia Domna, mother of Caracalla, an Elius Cæsar, two or three Plotinæ, which are extremely rare, an *aureus* of Antonina Pius, with the exergue, *Concordiæ æternæ* on the reverse, &c. This treasure must have been hid about the year 193. There evidently were at that time collectors of old medals as there are now.

MORTGAGES IN MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following in reference to a recent decision by the Maryland Court of Appeals: "Section 3 of article 64 of the Code provides that when lands are sold, and a mortgage given by the purchaser to secure the payment of the purchase money, such mortgage shall be preferred to any previous judgment against the purchaser. The Court of Appeals says that this applies only to the vender and the vendee. If the purchaser borrows the money from any third party, and gives a mortgage to secure the payment thereof, such lien is second to that of any previous judgment creditor. The facts in the case decided were these: McKeel T. Wise bought a house and borrowed the money to pay for it from the Amicable Building Association of Baltimore, giving a mortgage, with the usual covenants. He did not comply with the conditions of the mortgage in making the payments, and the Building Association instituted the usual proceedings in the Circuit Court, and the property was sold by a Trustee, William C. Nickum being the purchaser. Before the final ratification of the sale, however, Mr. Nickum discovered that there were two judgments on record against Mr. Wise in the Court of Common Pleas, which had been obtained before the execution of the mortgage to the building association. He filed a petition praying that the sale might be set aside, because no provision had been made for satisfying these liens. After argument, the court passed an order setting aside the sale, and releasing Mr. Nickum from all obligations as a purchaser. The building association contended that, under the section of the Code cited above, the mortgage took precedence to all other liens, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals. The decision of the court below has been affirmed. Mortgagees who loan money to pay for premises to which they hold the legal title, but are not the purchasers, should take notice that all judgments obtained against the mortgagor before the execution of the mortgage take precedence of the same, and are liens which must be satisfied before they can obtain any part of the money realized from a sale of the property under a decree of the Court of Equity."

TRIAL OF COL. STOFFEL.

A Versailles dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph*, under date of Nov. 13, says: "Col. Stoffel was tried this morning at Versailles for employing abusive language toward Gen. Rivière, the Government prosecutor at the Bazaine Court-martial. Many friends of the accused and other spectators assembled outside the Police Court in the Avenue de Paris, facing the present quarters of Marshal MacMahon, and the small, dingy court presented an appearance strangely contrasting with that of the impressive hall at the Trianon. Col. Stoffel was dressed in plain clothes and looked very pale and earnest. He did not actually withdraw the words of contempt and disgust used by him against Gen. Rivière; but he expressed regret that he had spoken them in a court of justice, of a man whom the law had invested with sacred functions. The public prosecutor admitted extenuating circumstances, but pressed for condemnation on the ground of premeditation. Maître Lachaud made a stirring speech on behalf of the accused. The three Magistrates then deliberated for an hour, during which time several officers went up to Col. Stoffel and spoke with him, among them being Col. Magnin, who has also been severely treated by the Government prosecutor in the report which excited the indignation of his friend. On returning, the Magistrates sentenced Stoffel to three months' imprisonment, with costs. No manifestation of feeling followed the decision."

CANAL TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that, although the canal season of 1873 is the shortest on record—the canals having been open to commerce only 188 days, against over 200 in former years—the amount of grain shipped forward from Buffalo by canal is greater than that of any preceding season with one exception—1862—when the war demand brought forward every bushel of grain that could be spared by the West, and when property could not be shipped with safety by any route south of the Pennsylvania Central Railway. In 1862 the aggregate amount of grain shipped by canal reached 53,258,973 bushels; this year, when the Erie Canal had to compete with rival routes, leading in every direction, the aggregate has reached 50,794,676 bushels. The movement of wheat has been remarkably heavy, aggregating 24,503,112 bushels, against 10,828,530 bushels last year, and 18,973,756 bushels in 1871. The shipments of corn, however, show a large falling off as compared with 1872. They reach only 21,787,171 bushels against 30,338,333 bushels in 1872, and 20,663,515 bushels in the year preceding. Had it not been for the hot-corn trouble in the early Summer the cereal movement in 1873 would have been without precedent. The *Advertiser* says: "These statistics should be suggestive to those at the head of the Canal Department, and those who are called upon to legislate on canal matters. One can almost trace the change of canal policy in the decreasing and increasing trade. The effect of high tolls and poor canals is seen in a declining trade, while the adoption of a liberal policy, with an improved condition of navigation, was followed by a largely augmented trade. But in one particular there has been no material change of policy, and the effect is seen in a complete diversion of that traffic from the canals to the railways. In 1863 the shipments of flour by water reached 460,792 barrels; this year they were 13,616 barrels. If the Canal Board would place the tolls on this article at a nominal rate for a while, much of the traffic might be recovered. Small revenues from flour, with an active canal business, would be better than no tolls at all and dull trade."

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

CHICAGO.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS IMPROVING—THE BANKS—RETAILERS STILL WITHHOLDING DEPOSITS—GREAT INCREASE IN [PORK BUSINESS—AN EXTRADITION CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

After making further inquiries, I find that a better feeling is being gradually developed in the leading merchandise markets in this city. It is found that when the banks are satisfied that the present improvement is one of stability, and something more than temporary reaction, they will extend more generous treatment to their customers, thus materially altering the conservative policy for some time followed by them. While there is no positive relaxation in the stringency in the loan market, the feeling during the past week has been more satisfactory than for some time previous. Long applications are almost invariably refused, while to outside parties the market is as close as at any time since the panic. It appears that there is yet a prevailing disposition to hoard money on the part of retail merchants and shop-keepers. Said the cashier of a prominent national bank a day or two since: "The deposits of the associated banks in this city have fallen off upward of $10,000,000 during the past two months." But my same informant said that just now movements in financial and commercial matters are unusually promising, and, if no new disturbances occur, we have every reason to anticipate comparatively good times before the advent of the holidays.

DEPRECIATION OF VALUES.

While in conversation with one of our leading merchants, I was informed that losses through a depreciation in values in the jobbing trade have been small. In reply to my question asking the reason for this, he said that a large portion of the goods distributed here was bought under a guarantee for thirty, sixty, and ninety days, and as goods during an active season are disposed of rapidly, it is not probable that any large proportion of the stocks in hand are not covered by such guarantees. Said he: "Another reason why Western jobbers have not suffered as have the Eastern dealers is because long credits have been almost entirely abandoned. The success of Chicago merchants is, in a great measure, due to location. It is from this point that the work of distribution is largely going on. Our merchants are masters of the situation; they can impose conditions which are perfectly safe, and this is the secret of the present mercantile prosperity, partial or otherwise, of Chicago. This credit system is, at best, bad for business, and it has done more to embarrass Eastern manufacturers and jobbers than all other causes combined."

DRY GOODS.

The volume of trade in dry goods was much larger last week than it was during the corresponding week in 1872. The impression seems to be general among the wholesale merchants that the downward turn in prices has received a check, and that the market will rule much firmer during the rest of the season. The leading houses are found to be hopeful, reporting a better and more satisfactory trade. The retail merchants or shopkeepers find some fault, however, but in answer to leading questions they invariably answer that their business compares favorably with last year's sales.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

In other branches of business I am unable to find anything discouraging. On the contrary, if I may believe those most interested, everything is hopeful, and while trade is comparatively dull, it is [illegible] so much better than one would expect, under the circumstances, that it is with pleasure I report a favorable state of affairs as existing in this city. There has been a large increase in the boot and shoe trade, and large shipments are being made to points throughout the West and South. All the principal factories are reported as working their full complement of men, and they are yet behind with their orders. The making of clothing is one of the principal wholesale manufacturing trades in this city. The capital employed will not fall short of $3,000,000, and upward of 8,000 persons are furnished with work in the leading establishments. The monthly wages of these people is about $150,000, and the products of their labor are valued at $8,000,000 annually. The panic touched this branch of trade enough to hurt it, and, instead of employes being out of work only about a month, their idle time will probably be so extended as to make three and perhaps four months. The smaller houses have suffered the most, the capital of the larger concerns enabling them to bear misfortune without serious annoyance. Several of the last-mentioned firms are already making preparations to enter on a Spring trade which it is estimated will surpass all previous seasons.

PORK PACKING.

As the Chicago Board of Trade will be improving [illegible] there has been an increased demand for hogs, and prices are generally much better for sellers than have been reported. Already the packers are in the height of their season. During the week ending the 22d inst. more than double the number of hogs came into Chicago than were in the corresponding week in 1872. In the preceding week there was an average of more than forty per cent; and in the last three weeks nearly as many as in the same three months in 1871, and more than one-third more than in the same three months in 1872. The total number of arrivals of hogs in Chicago in 1872 was 3,488,528; the receipts this year will doubtless reach half a million more, and it is already predicted that Chicago will handle nearly if not quite as many "grunters" as St. Louis and Cincinnati combined. This is due to the fact that this city is alone able to furnish the funds to handle the stock. Here there is a capital of more than $4,000,000 invested, with the additional advantage that it is all available. I do not believe that this increase is owing to any increase in hog-raising. On the contrary, I think it is the result of a diversion of trade from St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, and other cities. I am sustained in this opinion by the fact that, notwithstanding the steady increase of the receipts of stock, prices have risen with equal uniformity. So far as cattle are concerned, it is with the most persistent efforts that sellers are enabled to prevent an accumulation of stock. One of the reasons given for this dullness in beef sales is that all the prominent market centres are well supplied with poultry, game, and other meats incident to the season.

EXTRADITION TO CANADA.

A criminal case of considerable importance is now being tried before Hon. Philip Hoyne, United States Commissioner, in this city. Parties residing in Canada are plaintiffs in the case, and they demand the extradition of the prisoner under the treaty with Great Britain of 1842. The defendant, Mr. C. B. Broughton, local passenger agent of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, stands charged with the crime of forgery. A few years ago Broughton was employed as local agent at one of the smaller stations along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, in Canada. While he was so employed a baggage-man named Douglass was killed, and subsequently, so it is alleged, Broughton signed receipts and obtained the wages due Douglass at the time of his death. It is now made to appear that the receipts for this money were witnessed by Broughton and were apparently signed by John Douglass, Executor; while the fact is, so it is claimed, no executor was ever appointed, and Mr. John Douglass, the father, positively denies all knowledge of the document to which his name is affixed. It is further made to appear that the body of the receipt is in the handwriting of the prisoner. Further, the plaintiffs show that when the Grand Trunk Company demanded a voucher for the money it was furnished them, signed by James Douglass, the name of deceased. The supposition is that if Broughton did commit a forgery, in the first place, he had forgotten which name he signed to the receipt, and hence committed the mistake of signing the wrong one to the voucher. The defendant denies everything. He has been in Chicago several years, and is well liked by all who know him. Mr. J. C. McMullen, General Superintendent, and the other officers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad look on him with great favor, and they are defending him with all their power. This charge of forgery, they claim, is only a pretext to get Broughton back to Canada to compel him to settle certain debts which he owes in the way of unsettled accounts with the railroad company by which he was formerly employed. His father is a Canadian Magistrate, his family connections are respectable, and it is somewhat singular that he should have left the Dominion even under such circumstances. A conclusion will be reached in a day or two. This is the second case ever tried under this treaty in Chicago. The first case happened early in 1861, just after the breaking out of the war. A man named Forbes negotiated some notes with the Bank of Toronto, which subsequently turned out to be forgeries. Forbes came to Chicago and was operating on 'Change at least six months before the detectives discovered him. He was arrested and taken before Hon. Mr. Hoyne, only a short time before appointed by President Lincoln to his present position. Mr. J. Russell Jones had but recently been appointed United States Marshal, and knowing that our Government was particularly desirous of doing everything possible to conciliate Great Britain, the Marshal entered into the trial with a determination that if a shadow of a case could be made out against Forbes, he should be returned to the Canadian authorities. The law firm of Merrick & Caulfield appeared for the defendant, and demanded the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the Police Magistrate's papers were not properly attested. The Commissioner was in doubt, but he wisely determined to consult with Judge Drummond in the premises. The prisoner was committed to the custody of the Marshal, but out of consideration for his feelings, he was not locked up in a cell. He occupied a private room at a hotel, with a Deputy Marshal. When Mr. Hoyne had stated the case to Mr. Drummond, the venerable and upright Judge made him this reply: "Mr. Hoyne, you must act on the guilt or innocence of this man, and not on a mere technicality. If you are satisfied that he is a criminal, it matters not the magistrate's mistake, you must report the facts as they are to the Secretary of State." Mr. Hoyne returned to his court-room, determined to follow the advice given him by Judge Drummond, but when the case was called no prisoner was to be found. He had escaped from custody, and Marshal Jones was unable to tell his whereabouts. All of the outgoing trains were overhauled, the depots were watched, all avenues of escape were closely guarded. Even the United States Commissioner, in his anxiety, stood guard at one of the depots for two days and nights. The fifth day after his escape Forbes was found concealed in one of the upper rooms at the old Massasoit House, and when retaken before the Commissioner was found guilty. The papers in the case were forwarded to the Secretary of State; they were read, Mr. Hoyne was sustained, the prisoner was sent back to Canada, and was subsequently tried and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

A JOURNALISTIC CHANGE.

The *Evening Post* of this city, since its commencement a Radical Republican law-and-order sheet, has at last fallen into strange company. For two years past it has eked out a miserable existence, sustained only by reason of the pap furnished it in the way of the city printing. During the recent political contest it took sides against the winning ticket, and of course lost all its trifling influence on the venture. Its stock became a glut in the market, and the City Treasurer elect was presented with 78 shares out of a total of 125. During the campaign the "People's Party," so called, had not one single English newspaper in the city to sustain them, and now it is proposed to make an organ out of the *Post*. Toward this purpose the Blakeley Brothers have been notified to retire, and Mr. W. S. Walker, late city editor of the *Times*, has been invited to take control, on condition he will assure the stockholders of his power to control the city printing. This is something, however, which he will probably never be able to do. The city printing is a gift entirely at the disposal of the Board of Aldermen, or Common Council, as they are known here, and the Mayor has nothing to do with it. There is an evident disposition on the part of a majority of the Aldermen to award the printing to the paper having the largest circulation, which is, beyond doubt, the *Times*. The new Council take their seats on next Monday evening, but it will not be until the following Monday when the matter will be decided.

LOUISIANA.

ACTIVE WORK IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE SUGAR AND COTTON CROPS—CONDITION OF THE BANKS AND STATE FINANCES—THE CUBAN EXCITEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

In this city there are no large manufacturing establishments as in the Northern cities, consequently the panic has not affected the condition of operatives as at the North. There are three or four large foundries and steam-boat building companies, such as those of D. C. McCann, J. Goulding, Armstrong & Vallette Dry-dock Company. These are all doing a fair business, and are running with their full complement of men, none of whom have been discharged since the panic commenced. There is a falling off of work at these establishments, but not sufficient to justify a discharge of hands. Of the 150 men in the employ of the various foundries and manufactories, it is not probable that more than one-third will be without work during the coming Winter, and should there be trouble on account of Cuba, all these men will be continued in work. Upon the levees, where there are large numbers of laborers connected with the loading and unloading of cargoes, the wages are continued from $2 50 to $4 a day, and the thousand and more of men are scarcely a day without employment in the shipment of cotton and sugar now being brought to this city. The sugar refineries and cotton-seed oil works are working on full time, none of the employes having been discharged.

The plantation laborers upon sugar plantations are now actively engaged in preparing the late crop for market, and employers and employed are satisfied with the situation, both co-operating, to the end that the result may be mutually advantageous. There does not seem to be any complaint in regard to the cotton crop, or the payment of laborers engaged in cotton production. This staple is being brought in as rapidly as could be desired, and sold at prices sufficiently remunerative to the planter, after the payment of the outlay of production. It is thought that the yield of the present year's crop, estimated to be 4,000,000 bales, averaging $60 per bale, when disposed of, must greatly assist in bringing a large amount of money to the people here, and help them to recover from the effects of the late financial revulsion. If it were possible to render to the Southern planters the benefit of a loan such as is suggested by R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, it would materially strengthen these people, who have suffered and are now borne down with the losses sustained by the failure of their crops during several years past.

The banks here, from all that can be gathered from interviews with the Presidents of those institutions, appear to be in a sound condition. They have on hand sufficient resources to meet their liabilities and assist to any reasonable extent their dealers. They have not yet resumed the payment of currency for checks upon deposits made up to the time of the commencement of the panic or shortly afterward, and certified checks are freely used among all business men here. These moneyed institutions profess to be ready for resumption as soon as it can be ascertained that heavy drafts will not be made upon them, and the money taken from this section when it is so much needed to keep business active and healthy. The President of one of the best of these institutions stated that the business houses here were meeting all their liabilities with promptness, that very little of the business paper which had matured during the past sixty days had gone to protest, and there was nothing in the commercial affairs of the city that seemed at all gloomy or discourrging.

The excitement here in relation to the Cuban atrocities is intense. A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held, at which some six thousand citizens assembled, who were unanimous in their sentiments that immediate measures ought to be taken by the Government to punish the outrages perpetrated upon our citizens and the flagrant insult to our flag and nationality in the Virginius affair.

A convention of the colored men of this State was held here this week for the appointment of delegates to represent their interests at Washington in connection with the action of Congress upon the subject of a new election. These people do not desire any further action by Congress, believing that the present State Government ought to be sustained, and if a war with Spain should take place, the whites of the State will not care any further to agitate this question. What the people for the most part here desire now is peace among ourselves and active business, which they look for in the event of the culmination of the Cuban difficulties. There has not been so much congratulation and cheerfulness since the late war as is now seen among all classes of this community.

The condition of the State finances is very encouraging. The Auditor reports that he is ready to meet the interest on all the legitimate bonds of the State as it accrues, and has set aside the amount necessary to pay the interest on the enjoined bonds, in case the courts shall decide that the holders are entitled to payment thereof. The taxes are being collected without much trouble, and all efforts at tax-resisting have ceased.

THE PRESS AND THE TIMES.

WHAT OUR COTEMPORARIES THINK OF US.

There is no paper on the American Continent that excels THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its devotion to the Republican Party. While steadily advocating its principles, it is by no means blind to its faults, and always seeks to remedy them by pointing out the errors. It is a family paper, for its columns are always kept clear of anything and everything having the least tendency to corrupt the morals of or create a bad influence on its readers. It is a terror to corrupt politicians, as was evidenced by its fearless course during the breaking down of the Tammany Ring, it being the only journal in New-York that persistently and consistently pursued Tweed and his gang to the bitter end, until it forced them into the prisoner's box for trial. To its influence is largely due the great majorities at the last Presidential election. While respectful to its opponents, it showed them up in their true colors, and spent vast sums of money, more than they received by issuing campaign editions, which opened the eyes of all politicians to the then existing state of things. Advertisements of an objectionable class are excluded from THE TIMES. The weekly and semi-weekly editions are constantly increasing in circulation; THE WEEKLY TIMES being the farmer's paper, it being devoted chiefly to agricultural matters, while an interesting resumé of the news of the week is published in every number. No Republican can afford to be without THE TIMES, and those who do not belong to that party will get their full money's worth in general news, which it always has, regardless of expense.—*Moriden Daily Republican.*

While we differ with THE NEW-YORK TIMES politically, we must admit that it is one of the best journals printed in the United States. Its corps of correspondents is very large, comprising some of the ablest talent throughout the world. Its agricultural and financial departments are complete and ably conducted; in fact, it is a newspaper adapted for either country or city.—*Lockport Times.*

It is a fact not to be denied, even by Democrats, that THE TIMES is one of the leading journals published in this country. Indeed, those persons are not few in number who claim that it is head and shoulders above any other paper printed in America. Whether this is the case or not, certain it is that THE TIMES has done and is still doing its share in the great work of advancing the best interests of humanity, and certain it is, too, that all who subscribe for it are sure to get the worth of their money, without saying anything about "the right change back."—*Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat.*

So well known is this most excellent Metropolitan journal to everybody, that for us to attempt to speak of its merits would seem entirely uncalled for. THE NEW-YORK TIMES stands at the front in the ranks of journalism, and is unquestionably one of the best daily and weekly publications in the land.—*Salisbury (Conn.) News.*

THE TIMES is the foremost champion of reform of all the journals in the States. Fearless and uncompromising always, and able and dignified in all things, it is, perhaps, the best family newspaper to be had. Any man wishing a City paper will do well to give THE TIMES at least a trial.—*Malone (Franklin County, N. Y.,) Palladium.*

It is not of much use to say anything about THE NEW-YORK TIMES here, as it has now become so well known by the hundreds of copies which have been taken for the last two or three years. Suffice it to say that it is about the only reliable Republican morning paper published in the City of New-York, and that it should find readers in every family.—*Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.*

No journal should be dearer to the Republicans of the country than THE NEW-YORK TIMES, because no journal, since the defection of the *Tribune*, has done more for the Republican Party. There is nothing of the mountebank or alarmist or sensationalist in THE TIMES; it consults the truth always, no matter whom or what or where it hits. Like Antony, it "speaks right on, telling us the things that we ourselves do know," only made authoritative by its masterly handling of the same. In all essential things—in politics, in morals, in the daily business concerns of life—THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a proper journal to tie to.—*Greenville Argus, (Penn.)*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the ablest and most important papers in the country, and exerts an extended influence. It is an exponent of Republican doctrines and principles, and advocates the interests of the people. All objectionable matter is carefully excluded, making it a good paper for family reading.—*Fishkill Standard.*

We take pleasure in commending THE NEW-YORK TIMES to our readers as one of the best, if not the best, of the journals printed in this country. It is Republican to the core, but outspoken, independent, and fearless; a good counselor, and that it is an excellent fighter its successful onslaught on Tammany conclusively proves. To those of our readers who desire to take a Metropolitan journal, we cordially commend THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—*Adrian (Mich.) Times.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—We commend this great metropolitan journal to the favorable consideration of all who desire a first-class newspaper at a reasonable price.—*Middletown (N. Y.) Press.*

THE TIMES is an able paper, and well worthy of a liberal support. It is thoroughly Republican, but sufficiently independent to denounce whatever it deems wrong.—*Homer (Cortland County, N. Y.) Republican.*

That sterling newspaper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has reached the very pinnacle of honest, dignified, and independent journalism, and has deservedly won its proud position of commanding influence among the great newspapers of the world.—*Reading Times and Dispatch, (Penn.)*

We speak what we do know when we say that THE TIMES is one of the best of the New-York journals. While it is the only Republican daily in that City, it is at the same time independent and outspoken in its political opinions. Its steady opposition to all forms of corruption, from Tammany Hall down, should commend it to the favor of all good citizens. Besides this, it is perfectly clean and upright in its business management. It never advertises lotteries or other dirty and illegal schemes, as do some of the "metropolitan dailies" that we read about. Its columns, from the first to the last, are pure and well written, and it has earned a widespread reputation as a first-class newspaper. We take pleasure in calling attention to its merits.—*Wellsboro Agitator, (Penn.)*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the best family papers published. It is therefore placed on our club list.—*Lagrange Standard, (Ind.)*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the best papers published in this country, and has secured an enviable notoriety as the first paper to speak out against the Tammany frauds. Its weekly edition is full of news, and contains a very large amount of reading matter of general interest. It is just the family paper which the farmer wants from the Metropolis, and no better selection than THE TIMES can be made for an Eastern paper.—*Cedar Rapids Times, (Iowa.)*

We most heartily commend THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, to our readers, as one of the most ably conducted, and most reliable Republican journals in the country. If you wish a New-York paper you cannot do better than subscribe for THE TIMES.—*Boonesboro (Md.) Odd-fellow.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES is a paper infinitely better than the *Tribune* or any of the New-York papers. While it is emphatically a Republican paper, it is foremost in exposing fraud and corruption wherever found. We are glad to know the TIMES is circulated largely in this county, and hope its circulation will be greatly increased.—*Cameron Press, (Penn).*

This excellent journal, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, now stands confessedly at the head of the Republican press in New-York. Indeed, since the defection of the *Tribune*, it is almost the only straight-out and thorough Republican paper in New-York City. It has a great circulation, and is exerting a very marked and powerful influence in the dissemination and maintenance of Republican principles. At the same time it is independent, thoroughly outspoken against all kinds of frauds and political cheats, and showing great ability and enterprise in its management. For political intelligence, general news on all matters of interest, financial, scientific, educational, religious, and miscellaneous, at home and abroad, THE TIMES stands in the front rank of American journals. Those who seek a reliable Republican paper, and in every respect a first class family newspaper, will find it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—*Dover (N. H.) Enquirer.*

Such of our readers as are already receiving that able Republican journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, we need offer no reasons to urge them to renew their subscriptions, as it has become an indispensable necessity in their families, but to those who have not been taking it we can assure them that this newspaper is fully up to the times in every point of view, and has the merit of being a consistent, straightforward, Republican journal. It commends itself particularly to the farmer, who will find in the columns of the weekly much matter of peculiar value to him in the way of agricultural news.—*Allentown (Penn.) Tribune.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the only live Republican paper in New-York City.—*Cortland (N. Y.) Standard and Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is too well known as an expounder of Republican faith to need a word of commendation from us on that score, but as a reliable newspaper not given to sensational splurges it is deserving the support of all classes. THE WEEKLY TIMES, especially, is just the paper for an agricultural community like this.—*Somerville (N. J.) Unionist.*

THE TIMES has by its fidelity to Republican principles and vigor placed itself at the head of the Republican press. Although partisan because the good of the country required the success of Republican measures, it is independent in its utterances and does not hesitate at severe and plain-spoken denunciations of the faults and mistakes of those who from their position give tone and direction to the policy of the party. In short, THE TIMES has reduced to practice the well-known maxim, (nearly obsolete in politics,) that "honesty is the best policy," and has found its reward in such increased patronage as has assured its financial prosperity and given it a reputation and influence not exceeded by the *Tribune* in its palmiest days. We trust the already large clubs for THE WEEKLY TIMES now about to expire will be renewed and increased, as THE WEEKLY TIMES stands confessedly at the head of the weeklies of the United States.—*Jamestown (Fed.) Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, besides being a prominent journal, is the most tastefully printed paper with which we are acquainted, and one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of Republican newspapers in the State. Do not fail to read what it says for itself.—*Mexico (N. Y.) Independent.*

To those who read THE TIMES there are needed no words of commendation from us to insure their approval and support. It is a frank, honest, reliable, and extremely able Republican journal, always giving the latest news from all parts of the world without continually nauseating its readers by enumerating and applauding its own achievements. To any one wanting the best daily in New-York we would recommend THE TIMES.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is undoubtedly the leading Republican journal of the country, and is first class in every respect. No one who wishes a secular Metropolitan journal can do better than to subscribe for THE TIMES.—*Milwaukee Christian Statesman.*

We invite the attention of our readers to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the leading Republican paper of the country. High toned in its criticisms of men and measures, fearless in the exposure and denunciation of fraud and rascality, and excluding all sensational and objectionable matter from its columns, it has taken the first rank as a family newspaper, while its editorials, treating with ability the subjects which demand and attract the attention of the American people, commend it to all who desire to be well informed on the current topics of the day.—*Greenpoint (Long Island) Times.*

THE TIMES is unquestionably the leading Republican newspaper in the State, is an unexcelled family paper, and always contains the fullest and latest news. As a general newspaper, everything considered, we unhesitatingly recommend THE NEW-YORK TIMES as one of the very best in this country. It is orthodox in politics, and fully up to the times in miscellany and general news.—*Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier and Freeman.*

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Continued from Second Page.

...he power of the Associated Banks to have prevent... calamities, had they followed the wise example and practice which has obtained in Great Britain, from many centuries of experience longer than ourselves, and while I am not in all respects an admirer of the British Government and its methods, I am bound to say that in their financial operations they have exhibited, during all my experience, infinitely more of sound judgment and practical good sense than we have shown in this country. When panic overtakes us here our banks at once continue to wind up, to diminish their deposits, to make money more and more scarce, and the result is a collapse first among their debtors, and then among themselves. Great Britain avoids that error, and her great bank offers loans on good securities, and, if that policy fails to prove a success, the British Government steps in, and authorizes the bank to violate its charter by issuing paper money. The result is, that since 1817 no financial crisis in that country has ended in the insolvency which always attends one in our country. We are just now recovering from loss of confidence, and the absolute embarrassment which has ensued, and here comes a proposition asking the Government to name the 4th of May as the time to resume specie payment. I suppose I express the opinion of nearly every business man in the country, and of nearly every one who studies the principles of political economy, when I say that the step would prove a failure. The passing of an act by the Government resuming the payment of greenbacks in coin would shake renewed confidence, and every man who held money would begin to hoard. I am satisfied that we have made progress in the right direction since the war ended. As I stated in my report, there has been no instance in which any nation that had doubled its circulating medium, had ever so promptly returned to the normal condition of a convertible currency as we did. The industry and commerce of our country have never been so prosperous as since the close of the war. Of course there are exceptions, but taking the commerce of the country at large, taking the industrial interests of the country at large, I defy any gentleman here to point to any ten years of our history where the country has ever been so prosperous, or has ever grown so much as since the close of the war. Why interrupt that? Why threaten our continuing prosperity? Why, under existing circumstances, with confidence destroyed, with the many failures that have taken place, with great financial embarrassment everywhere, should we ask Congress to pass an act which would be sure to aggravate existing difficulties. I am as certain as I can be that if Congress holds a steady hand, and neither extends nor contracts the currency, but does all it can legitimately to restore confidence and to place business on a prosperous footing, inside four years—I hope in three—specie payment will come by the growth of our commerce, and that it will come as naturally and as easily as a shower of rain. There is nothing in the world to prevent it, provided we can keep our industry profitably employed. Let us go on as we have done. I think one of our proudest boasts as a nation is that when, after being driven by the necessities of war to expand our currency to the unprecedented figure of $53 per capita—nearly double what Great Britain did in the wars of Napoleon—we have withdrawn, without the slightest interruption to our progress or wealth, three-fourths of that redundancy. Why not go on for three years more and withdraw the other quarter, without interrupting our industry. That is all I desire at present on that point. It is the only point on which the majority and minority essentially disagreed. I subscribed to all else on which the majority of the committee have reported. In my report I have suggested that the national banks of this City, through a committee of their own choosing, should have power to establish for themselves a uniform rate of discount, and to change it whenever in their judgment the general interests of commerce and finance demand it, and that all other national banks should have the right to change the rate of discount established for the time being by the said committee. If they saw a crisis impending they could raise the rate of discount to that of the Bank of England, and when the danger had passed by they could lower it, the other national banks following in their wake. We know from the history of the Bank of England what a salutary check that system has produced. If we had that power—and I think the Government of the United States has a right to give it to the national banks, institutions of their own creation—I have no doubt the effect on the commercial interests of the country would be most beneficial. My other suggestion is that Congress authorize the issue of $100,000,000 of United States currency bonds, bearing 3.65 interest, or some higher rate, convertible at the pleasure of the holder into legal tenders, provided, however, that the maximum of legal tenders outstanding shall at no time exceed the present legal limit.

Mr. Low—I would like to know how the $100,000,000 could be converted into legal tenders?

Mr. Opdyke—The present limit to legal tenders is $400,000,000, of which Mr. McCulloch, our Secretary of the Treasury, withdrew, but had no authority to cancel, $44,000,000. The present Administration, under the exigency of diminished receipts and increased disbursements, have reissued $10,000,000 of this. The lawyers with whom I have conversed, and who have examined the question, say he has a right to issue up to the limit of $400,000,000, if the necessities of the Government require it. My proposition is that $100,000,000 be converted into 3.65 bonds, which would bring the minimum down to $300,000,000.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden said that the difficulties of this subject were most aptly illustrated and enforced by the two conflicting reports emanating from a committee of three who were among the ablest men connected with the commerce of this country. He advocated the report of the majority not because he believed in all its doctrines and suggestions, but because, in his judgment, it was an earnest, able, and convincing argument in favor of Congress doing its duty and keeping its faith with the people—in favor of Congress, on the very first day of its session, promising the people that at the earliest practicable moment it would do as it had pledged itself to do—provide for the resumption of specie payments. He had so much faith in our increased resources and in the laws of ordinary business, that he believed we were on the eve of specie payments, and that there was no power to prevent it unless we were to be forever disgraced before the world. Whatever might happen next week in Washington, there was evidence perfectly conclusive that the forces leading to specie payment in this country were absolutely irresistible. There must be confidence before we resumed specie payments. He did not believe it was possible to resume specie payments with $700,000,000 of currency afloat, and he was surprised it had not been noticed how this currency was contracting itself very rapidly, in obedience to the law of shrinkage. The industries of this country had been checked and embarrassed to a larger extent than was commonly realized. We had a most prosperous country. It was full of the grandest resources that were ever placed on any spot on earth. We had an active population; our courage, enterprise, and intelligence were undoubted, and we would certainly recuperate. Let us not destroy what was left of the prosperity of this country by another period of paper inflation. Some of the purest and best men in this City had been trying lately to bring about a millennium of banking, but it had not come, and it never would come, nor anything like it, while Government was required to tinker it. What a merchant could do, and it was a mistake for anybody to say that there is any wrong-doing in the banks being allowed to pay interest on deposits. The payment of interest on deposits was as safe as anything the banks could do, if they did it safely and properly, and the Government had no more right to enact a law directing that banks shall not charge interest on deposits than they had to prevent merchants from trusting anybody. In regard to bank reserves, or any system of banking by which Government compelled the bank to keep a reserve to meet their engagements, he looked upon it as being as contrary to sound principles as it would be for the Government to undertake to order a merchant to keep a satisfactory reserve to meet his payments. If an individual merchant of honor and intelligence were capable of conducting his business so as to meet all his engagements without the interference of Government, so might a bank do it, and a bank properly conducted would always of its own motion have a sufficient reserve to meet payments if Government would let it alone. He believed that every bank should be permitted just as much currency as it could find use for, only being obliged to redeem it instanter when required. If it had been in the power of the banks by taking Government bonds to Washington to get more currency, there would have been no deadlock in the currency, and much of our trouble would have been saved. He only said these things incidentally, because he believed we were under a misapprehension with respect to the relation of the Government and the banks. He believed the banks had gloriously saved the community in this great crisis, and he hoped that when the next crisis came that every bank would stand by itself alone, and that they would not be obliged to combine as they had done in this case. That, he believed, would be the result when our Government had fairly considered and remodeled our banking system, and placed it on a sound and substantial basis.

Mr. Isaac Phillips said he had intended to say something on the two reports which had been submitted to the chamber, but his views had been so well stated by the gentleman who had preceded him that scarcely anything remained for him to add. There was, however, one point which had been touched upon by a morning journal to which it might be necessary to allude. That journal, referring to the difficulty with Spain, presented the fact that there would be no difficulty in furnishing a foreign commercial marine. Now, it occurred to him that it would be much better if, in the event of a crisis, we were able to furnish a commercial marine of our own. As we had been so unsuccessful in the matter under the ordinary currency system, he thought it was just possible that we would be in a better position if specie payments were resumed. He thought that Congress should carry out its pledge in respect to the redemption of the paper currency, and, in his opinion, the arguments of Mr. Chittenden were unanswerable.

Mr. Anthony said that although he was probably the youngest member of the chamber present, he had one or two ideas on the subject of the reports which had been presented, that he thought it would be well to submit to the meeting. It seemed to him that there was much good in both reports, and that suggestions could be taken from both which would be likely to meet with acceptance by their body. If they took a portion from one and a portion from the other, he thought they would do better than if they were to receive either report in its entirety. It also occurred to him that the naming of the day on which they would resume specie payment was at present somewhat premature. The suggestions which he had to offer were:

First—Suspend all sales of gold and all purchases of bonds.

Second—Neither increase nor diminish the present limit of greenbacks, viz.: $400,000,000.

Third—All national banks shall be required to keep all their reserve in greenbacks.

Fourth—Authorize the receipt in part payment for Customs duties such a porportionate amount in greenbacks as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine, which proportionate amount shall be fixed by him at the beginning of each calendar month, and shall not be exchanged except once a month.

Fifth—Authorize the holders of all coupons due by the Government to demand and receive, at their option, gold or greenbacks, at their receivable value for Customs.

Sixth—Whenever actual resumption shall have taken place, authorize the deposit of any outstanding bonds of the United States (not to exceed fifty millions in any one month with the Treasury or any Sub-Treasury, and the issue in their place of an equal amount in greenbacks; the bonds so deposited shall be deposited for not less than three months, nor more than six, and the interest accruing thereon during the time of deposit to be forfeited to the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and sell, at not less than par in gold, and bearing the lowest possible rate of interest, bonds for a similar amount to the bonds so deposited in exchange for greenbacks, the proceeds of which bonds shall be paid into the Treasury: 1. To redeem any of the notes so issued on presentation, which notes so redeemed shall be canceled. 2. In case the notes shall not be presented for redemption and are redeemed by the surrender of the bonds heretofore deposited on exchange for greenbacks. For the purchase and cancellation of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and bearing the highest rate of interest.

Mr. Low thought that the suggestions offered by Mr. Anthony were out of order. The reports were before the meeting, and the consideration of these suggestions, which brought a new matter, would necessitate a reference back to committee.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Anthony's suggestions could not be entertained.

Mr. Ruggles expressed himself opposed to Mr. Opdyke's views, and argued strongly in favor of the report of the majority of the committee, which had been presented by Mr. Low. The resumption of specie payment was a matter, he contended, which concerned every man, woman, and child in the United States. It was a question which stood upon a broad basis, and the issue before them was whether their body would call upon the Government to redeem its solemn pledge made in 1869, to make provision for the redemption of its bonds. It was a matter which concerned him, and which concerned every man between the two oceans. The Chamber of Commerce was not the only body which it concerned. There were 5,900,000 of the people of the country engaged in agriculture, who occupied 188 millions acres of land, the estimated value of which was 7,688 millions of dollars. The products of their labor amounted to 2,447 millions of dollars, and they were deeply interested in having a resumption which would give them a uniform, fixed currency, and an unvarying standard of value instead of an irredeemable currency. He urged again the interest in specie payments of the 2,767,000 engaged in manufactures, which yield an addition of 4,232 million dollars to the wealth of the country. They also shared the general desire to return to a sure metallic basis, free from such great fluctuations which had been recently witnessed, and which are incidental to paper money. Nor should the interests of the 1,191,000 persons engaged in trade and transportation be forgotten. They, too, would greatly profit by true values. And lastly, the 2,680,000 persons engaged in professional and personal service have the deepest concern in a sound currency of coin, or paper always redeemable in coin, by which they might measure the value of their service. Thus it might be almost mathematically demonstrated that the vast majority of our producing population are all interested in a speedy resumption. Only the speculators in stocks and lands desire to prolong the fictitious values by which the country has so much suffered. He concluded with the earnest hope that Congress would no longer hesitate to redeem the faith it plighted to the nation in its joint resolution of 1869—passed almost unanimously in both Houses, and approved by the President, and, therefore, a solemn and an irrevocable pledge.

Mr. Peter Cooper did not wish to do any more than read to the meeting some views which had been made public by him in 1869, and which he thought applicable to the present occasion. It ran as follows:

The conflict of opinion that prevails in relation to the changes deemed necessary to better the condition of the currency of our country, and the unmeasured importance of the subject, would seem to demand that every thought believed to be important should be gladly contributed to aid in a wise settlement of a question that lies at the foundation of all the great interests of our common country. In the settlement of this great question especial reference should be had to those requirements of the Constitution that make it the duty of Congress to pass all laws that shall be necessary and proper to "borrow money on the credit of the United States," to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," "and fix a standard of weights and measures;" to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." The power of Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States implies the right and duty to issue the evidences of a debt that takes hold of all the property of the country. These evidences of debt fairly bind the Government to make their obligations a lega, tender that will enable those who hold them to pay their debts, as no amount of even gold will enable a person to pay his debts without the stamp of Government upon it. Our Government, bound as it was to legislate for a whole country, found itself compelled to borrow money to save the nation's life, by forced loans, or by the issue of such a paper currency as would bind the whole property of the country in an inviolable obligation to pay the amount in exact accordance with the provisions made and implied when the people furnished the means necessary to maintain the Government, and took these obligations for the same. These evidences of debt having been made and used by the Government and people as the currency of the country since the commencement of the war, the aggregate of all the multiplied exchanges of property that have been measured by this currency has exceeded in value the amount of all the property of the United States, thereby creating the most solemn obligations, binding the Government to defend these legal-tender promises to pay, and to see *to it that no act of the Government shall in any way lessen the power of these legal tenders to pay the debts* created during their use. The great question that now demands the most profound consideration of the Government is, to determine what arrangement of the currency will best sustain the business, as the business of the country is the only source out of which money can be drawn to maintain the Government and pay the debts created by the war. It is now in the power of the Government to preserve and give stability to the best currency the country and Government have ever possessed. This can be done by legalizing gold contracts, with a provision that no increase shall be made in the present paper circulation of the country, and that the whole present circulation shall be made a legal tender, with power to pay all debts due the Government and individuals by adding an amount of currency in all contracts to pay gold, equal to the average premium that gold has borne during the calender month preceding the payment or maturing of the debt—that premium to be declared monthly by the Goverment. This course will bring gold down to the smallest possible premium without disturbing the business of the country. It will lessen the power of men to increase or diminish the price of gold, and this will soon bring the paper circulation on par with specie by the great increase of our population and the growing business of the country, as all will find it to their interest to reduce the premium to as small an amount as possible.

This statement, Mr. Cooper said, expressed everything which he wished to urge on the present occasion.

Mr. W. Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, did not think that the two reports differed so much as the views of some of the gentlemen who had spoken. The first proposed that the Government should resume payment on a day fixed, and the second had reference to what the Government ought to do as to the postponement of payment on the day fixed. Of course, it was the duty of a Government to meet its engagements just as it was the duty of every man who had a bill maturing at the bank to meet it when it became due. But the question arose, What if the person whose bill had fallen due had no money to meet it? In the classic language of an eminent citizen now in private life, it might be asked, "What are you going to do about it?" There seemed to be, in fact, a vague idea as to the resumption of specie payments. It was regarded as an ultimate result to be attained, and the "be all and the end all" of our financial difficulties. There were, however, certain elements in respect to currency. First, there was the element as to the way in which currency performs its functions. It might perform those functions without reference to what was engaged in circulation. Paper money could perform all that gold could perform, and perhaps a little better, so far as the matter of convenience was concerned. It would do within the jurisdiction of the United States all that gold could accomplish, and it would do the same also in the City of London, less the amount which it would take to transmit it to London, and the amount of freight and interest, and there was no paper money that could perform its functions more completely and satisfactorily than that of the United States, familiarly known as the greenback. His desire was that the policy of the Government in this matter should be such that the value of the greenback should not be depreciated. He dissented entirely from the view put forward by Mr. Low as to what would be the result if his resolutions were to be acted upon. He apprehended that the result would be precisely that predicted by Mr. Opdyke, namely, that there would be no confidence on the part of the public as to redemption. It was not material what amount of gold we should have on hand when redemption takes place, but that the value of the paper dollar should be at par with gold. He had heard such suggestions as that the Government should provide itself with gold, but these recalled to his mind the jubilant state of mind in which Mr. Micawber found himself when he had borrowed money enough to pay all his debts. In his opinion this matter should not be too hastily considered, but should be recommitted with instructions to the committee to hold open sessions, at which the members of the chamber might express their views. He would move a resolution to that effect when the proper time came.

Mr. Stevens said: There seems to be a slight uncertainty as to the precise meaning of the two reports. If I understand Mr. Orton correctly he takes the recommendation of Mr. Low to be that the Government shall resume on the 4th of May. I see nothing here to call on the Government to resume on the 4th of May, and that it will undertake from that time forward to pay all its notes and debts in coin. What it says is "that the redemption of United States legal-tender notes be commenced on the 4th day of May, but that the power of reissue be continued." The commencement of redemption is the commencement of the fulfillment of the promise of the Government. It has been stated over and over again by the declaration of the President and the joint action of Congress, and by leading Senators on both sides of the House, that it will redeem its notes at the earliest practicable moment, and all this asks is that it shall commence to perform that promise. If the Government redeem ten or twenty or fifty millions of notes, and coin should flow in to fill its place, the circulating medium would remain the same, and prices and values remain the same also. Why should this not be undertaken? Is it thereby pledged that if it is done for two months it will be done for all time? There will be no danger in this step. The minority report presumes that the circulating medium is in excess. I don't believe that it is in excess, and although Mr. Chittenden wisely remarks that there is an accumulation here, it may make money plenty here for a short time, yet at the same time there is a tendency in the population to hoard more money than has heretofore been the practice. Foreign countries want more than we seem to think. In 1840 the population of this country was 17,000,000 persons; its circulation of specie and of bank paper, $202,000,000, making an average of capital of $10 a head. In 1851 the population was 23,000,000; there was $341,000,000 of specie and bank circulation, making $14 a head. In 1860, the population was 31,000,000; the circulation $650,000,000, making $14 50 a head. In France, before the war, with $130,000,000 of circulation and 38,000,000 population, it was $34 20 per head, and in England, with 32,000,000 of population, and with $650,000,000 of silver and paper, is $20 31 per head, showing that in different countries, as they use more or less checks, and are manufacturing or agricultural, that there is a different amount of currency in use, and calculations based on these figures cannot be used by the Government in its provision for its currency. Mr. Opdyke proposed that there ought to be no increase, and yet he claims there is an inflation, and that the country must grow up by its natural progress to a larger circulation. This, I believe, is the most favorable moment for resumption. Specie is coming from the other side, and must continue to come. We have no banking form as England has, by which when there is need of contraction, the Bank of England obtains money by raising the rate, and thus money comes to her from every part of the world. She does not raise her rate to interfere with commerce, but to carry it on. We have no such method. Now is the time for us to do something, and if we wait two years and have a flow of coin from this country like that of the last three years, we will never resume, for we shall not have one dollar to resume upon. I urge that the adoption of this is nothing more than a commencement. It establishes a distinction between legal resumption and redemption. It may be more convenient for the Government to commence at a much earlier or a later date, and I would urge that it only resume as early as the condition of the country will allow.

Mr. Orton moved that the matter be referred back to the committee, with instructions to hold open sessions, at which members could attend and discuss the subject thoroughly.

Mr. Low—I hope this matter will be disposed of to-day. I think the gentlemen are prepared to vote for resumption or against it. I desire to say that the majority do not ask to redeem $400,000,000 notes, but they depend upon the provision of existing laws, believing that these laws were enacted in wisdom—laws that require a reserve of twenty-five per cent. upon the indebtedness of the bank to protect their own circulation, leaving a residuum of $200,000,000 of floating greenbacks for the Government to redeem with $85,000,000 of coin. They will not depart from the law, but stand upon it as it exists, believing that Congress was wise in its adoption. If there was not a law requiring the banks to reserve twenty-five per cent., the law of prudence would come in and require something of that nature.

Mr. Stevens' resolution, which was a modification of a recommendation of the report, was again proposed:

"That the redemption of United States legal tender notes be commenced as soon as the condition of the money market and the price of gold shall present a favorable opportunity, but that the power of reissue be continued."

The Chairman announced that Mr. Stevens' resolution was adopted by the majority committee.

Mr. John F. Henry said that he had not had time to consider the reports, and as this was a very important subject, he asked a postponement of the matter to next Tuesday.

Several voices here called for a day to fix the commencement of resumption, referring, of course, to Mr. Stevens' amendment.

Mr. Opdyke's report was put to the meeting and lost, and the resolution of Mr. Stevens was subsequently voted upon and also lost.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz suggested the propriety of giving the subject further discussion, and, after some additional remarks of a desultory character an adjournment until next Tuesday took place.

HENRY BERGH IN BUFFALO.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Henry Bergh delivered a lecture on "Our Speechless Slaves" in the Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo. There were upward of 1,000 persons present, and the reception accorded the humanitarian was most enthusiastic. Ex-President Fillmore occupied the chair, and, in introducing Mr. Bergh, said: "I feel how utterly useless it is for me to formally introduce Mr. Bergh, who, by his great works, has made his name as familiar to you as if it had been written upon the arch of heaven." Yesterday Ex-President Fillmore gave a breakfast in honor of Mr. Bergh at his elegant mansion.

PROSPECT PARK ASSESSMENTS.

At a special term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Gilbert, the Commissioners of Assessment for the extension of Prospect Park reported the sum of $1,483,392 assessed on certain lands lying in the City of Brooklyn and the town of Flatbush. Judge Gilbert yesterday rendered his decision on the report, confirming that part of the assessment relating to Brooklyn, and amounting to the sum of $1,236,655, but setting aside all that part of the report assessing property in Flatbush. It is said that Mr. John N. Taylor, the Controller and Counsel of the Park Commission, will carry the matter to the Court of Appeals.

BROOKLYN'S NEWLY ELECTED ALDERMEN.

The following Brooklyn Aldermen, elected on the 4th of last November, took the oath of office, yesterday, for the term of two years from the 1st of next January: Ripley Ropes, First Ward; John Dobbin, Sixth Ward; Jacob I. Bergen, Tenth Ward; Thomas J. Kenna, Fourteenth Ward; Mathias J. Petry, Sixteenth Ward; John A. Connolly, Seventeenth Ward; George Brown, Twenty-first Ward; Charles H. K. Smith, Twentieth Ward; Francis B. Fisher, Twenty-third Ward, and Wm. C. McKinny, Twenty-fourth Ward.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Commissioners of Emigration had an interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday in relation to the rent of Castle Garden....Chamberlain Lane has designated the Gallatin National Bank as one of the City depositories....There are no new developments in relation to the infernal machine which was sent to the Controller on Wednesday....Several new candidates have loomed up for the office of Commissioner of Charitable Correction, but the Mayor has not decided upon a nomination in place of Mr. Blake, who was rejected at the recent meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, about $2,100,000; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $14,149 69; collection of assessments and interest, $46,773 04; market rents and fees, interest on bond and mortgage, &c., $1,578 50; water rents, $3,045 85; permits to tap water-pipes, $118 50; licenses, Mayor's office, $28 25; permits, Mayor's office, $532; fees and fines, Fifth District Court, $47 50. Total, $2,166,973 23.

THE HARLEM POLICE COURT.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, William Dean, of One Hundred and Twelfth street, was arraigned for the seventh or eighth time for beating his wife Margaret. Judge Kasmire committed the accused for trial in default of $500 bail....William John, of No. 334 East Sixtieth street, also preferred a charge of assault against Dean, and bail was fixed at the same amount....A young woman named Eva Eidenbecher, of No. 2,195 Third avenue, was held for trial on a charge of stealing from the apartments of Mrs. Mary Hudson, at the same number, a pocket-book containing $76, and also on another complaint of robbing Mrs. Harriet Holland, milliner, of No. 2,254 Third avenue, of a small quantity of lace and feathers.

CONGRESS.

Hon. Hosea W Parker, member of Congress from the Third District of New-Hampshire, was incorrectly classed as a Republican in the list published in THE TIMES. He is a Democrat. This change makes the House consist of 197 Republicans and ninety-five Democrats, there being one vacancy. The Republican majority in the House is 103, and on joint ballot 139.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

RAILROAD STATISTICS—THE YELLOW-STONE NATIONAL PARK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following appears in the report of the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of railways: The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1873, from the transportation of passengers were $3,786,208 20; of freight, $5,024,998 37; and from miscellaneous sources, $822,758 52; total, $9,633,965 09. The entire cost of the road and fixtures to said date was $112,259,336 53, and the operating expenses of the road for the last fiscal year (ending 30th June, 1873,) were $4,697,999 50. The total bonded indebtedness of the company at the end of that year amounted to $73,427,512, of which $27,236,512 is due to the United States. The "floating debt" to the same period (not including the company's note for $2,000,000 issued to the Hoxie contract) amounted to $1,940,239 73, and "exchange loans" £120,000. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, by consolidation, (as heretofore reported,) embraces, besides the original company of that name, also the Western Pacific, the California and Oregon, the San Francisco and Oakland, and the San Francisco and Alameda Companies. Stock to the amount of $62,608,800 has been subscribed, and $54,275,500 paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, from transportation of passengers, were $4,388,307 14, and of freight, $7,277,482 33. Total, $11,655,789 47. The operating expenses of the road for the year were $5,349,425 21, leaving net earnings to the amount of $6,316,364 26. At the close of the said year the indebtedness of the company amounted to $85,433,816 60, of which $27,855,680 was to the United States. The stock subscription of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company is $1,000,000, of which $980,600 has been paid in. The receipts for transportation of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $48,591, and for freight, $71,071 91; total, $119,662 91. The expenses of the road and fixtures have been $3,723,700. The expense of the road for the fiscal year as above stated is $172,231 44. The company's indebtedness, (in addition to the first mortgage bonds, $1,600,000, and the Government loan, $1,600,000,) is $308,058 45. The amount of stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company subscribed is $9,992,500, and the amount paid is $9,655,950. Total amount of stock allowed by law, $10,000,000. The receipts for the transportation of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $1,398,633 96; for freight during the same period, $2,285,038 59; miscellaneous earnings, $69,617 34; total, $3,748,289 82. The cost of construction and equipment of 639 miles of main line and 33 miles of branch line (672 miles) has been $33,392,840 66. The total funded debt of the company is $27,452,100, of which $6,303,000 is due the United States. Other liabilities and indebtedness, $2,996,148 97; total, $30,448,248 97. The amount of stock of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company subscribed and paid in is $4,000,000. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, for transportation of passengers were $173,720 58; of freight, $149,012 42; and from miscellaneous sources, $13,215 25; total, $335,948 25. The cost of construction and equipment of the road to the date above stated was $6,493,800, and the indebtedness of the company to that date was $2,513,747 16. Stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $4,478,500 has been subscribed, of which $1,791,400 has been paid in. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1873, from the transportation of passengers, were $73,460 84; of freight, $169,507 36; of mails, $7,299 98; from express, $2,617 38; and from miscellaneous sources, $9,044 56; total, $261,930 12. The expenses during that period were $201,164 60, leaving net earnings, $60,765 52. The indebtedness of the company is $3,339,743 80, of which $1,628,320 is due to the United States. This road commences at Sioux City, Iowa, and extends to Fremont, Nebraska, where it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad, a distance of 101 77-100 miles. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was $13,189,400, of which $11,965,400 was paid. Explorations and examinations of former preliminary lines have been continued since the last report amounting to 780 miles; 114 50-100 miles of road have been permanently located, and 64 57-100 completed. Twenty miles of this latter distance is on the route from Tipton to Delano, and fifty miles (commencing at the San Fernando Pass in Los Angeles, thence toward San Bernardino, ending about twenty-nine miles easterly from Los Angeles) on the line from Tehackapi Pass to Fort Yuma. Forty-two and one-half miles have been completed on the branch line in the Salinas Valley. The cost of the surveys to June 30, 1873, has been $105,000. The amount received for the transportation of passengers for the fiscal year was $469,789 63; of freight, $486,465 37; total, $956,255. The expenses of the road for the year were $458,739 14, leaving net earnings, $497,515 86. The indebtedness of the company is shown by their report to be $8,650,000. The fourth section of twenty miles of this road was accepted by you on the 6th of August last, making the total number of miles accepted 90 26-100. Stock of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company has been subscribed to the amount of $2,000,000, of which $200,000 has been paid in. The bonds of the company consist of two kinds, viz.: "First mortgage six per cent. gold construction bonds," and "First mortgage land grant bonds." Of the former none have been issued. Of the latter, there have been issued in the purchase of consolidated roads $4,000,000. The indebtedness of the company is shown by their report to be as follows: Capital stock, (as shown above,) $2,000,000; land bonds, $4,000,000; debt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to State of Texas, assumed by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, $209,126 31; floating debt, $790,095 71; "interest coupons on land bonds," $140,000. Total, $7,139,222 02. The operating receipts and expenditures of the road for the year ending June 30, 1873, have been as follows: Receipts from passengers, $104,392 44; freight, $223,911 99; United States mails, $5,328; miscellaneous, $448 43. Total, $333,380 86. Expenditures—For conducting transportation, $51,994 43; maintenance of roadway, $111,044; cost of running and maintenance of motive power and cars, $62,370 20; general expenses, $31,153 56. Total, $256,562 19. Receipts over expenditures, $76,818 67. There have been 109 miles of this road constructed, and 355 miles graded, bridged, and tied since the date of the last report of the company, (June 30, 1872,) the engineers in charge of the surveys have run over 8,000 miles of instrumental lines and made 15,000 miles of reconnoissance, developing a country 1,500 miles long, east and west, and 150 miles in width, north and south, so thoroughly that the line of location from the Red River to the Pacific can very nearly be determined. The lines of road surveyed and in part undergoing construction are as follows: Southern Division, from Longview, Texas, to Fort Worth, 155 miles; Jefferson division, from Marshall to Texarkana, 69 miles; Transcontinental division, from Texarkana to Fort Worth, 237 miles; Brazos division, from Fort Worth to the one hundredth meridian, about 175 miles; Pecos division, from the one hundredth meridian to Rio Grande River, 412 miles; New-Mexico division, from Rio Grande to the Pimas Villages, 388 85-100 miles; California division, from Pimas Villages to San Diego, Cal., 444 miles; total distance, 1,880 85-100 miles. The greatest altitude reached in crossing the continent is 6,353 feet. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company's report for the year ending June 30, 1873, shows that $19,700,300 of stock has been subscribed and paid in. Grading has been done in the Seledad Pass, Cal., and $8,013 72 expended in grading at this pass to June 30, 1873. On June 29, 1872, the company leased for a term of 999 years the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, extending from St. Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., including Carondelet branch, (297½ miles,) and assumed the leases to said Pacific Railroad of the following-named lines: Missouri River Railroad, 25¼ miles; Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad, 21¼ miles; Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad, 25 miles; Lexington and St. Louis Railroad, 55¼ miles; St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad, 61 miles. The cost of the surveys of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to June 30, 1873, was $306,357 86. The amount received from passengers on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad division was $303,357 84; on the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and leased-lines division, $1,073,951 62; total, $1,377,309 86. The amount received for freight on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad division was $945,711 69; on the Pacific Railroad and leased-lines division, $2,587,859 37; total, $3,533,564 06. The cost of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and fixtures, as appears from the accounts of the Treasurer, June 30, 1873, was $36,969,322 79. The running expenses of the road from 1st July, 1872, to June 30, 1873, were $693,599 16. The same expenses of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and leased lines for that period were $2,685,385 36; total for the fiscal year $3,392,455 59. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: Bonded debt of the South Pacific Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of lands, assumed, $7,190,000; Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company's bonds, dated 1st July, 1869—twenty years—[illegible]; Atlantic and Pacific Company's Railroad and land grant bonds, Nov. 1, 1871, $1,120,000; same company's central division land grant bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1871, $797,982; same company's second mortgage railroad and land grant bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1871, $1,272,000; same company's scrip for lands, dated Nov. 1, 1870, $1,718,438 36; total bonded indebtedness, $15,113,860 36; floating indebtedness, $2,756,005 38; total indebtedness, $17,871,865 74. Assets of cash, debts due company, and securities other than of this company, amounting to $1,340,070 31 on hand. Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 172,695 shares, of $100 each, have been issued. During the year 1873 the road was definitely located from the mouth of Heart River, on the Missouri, to the mouth of Glendive Creek, on the Yellowstone, a distance of 205 miles. The precise point of crossing the Missouri River has not yet been fixed by the company. The surveys necessary to complete a continuous line across the continent, which were left unfinished last year by reason of the open hostility of the Sioux Indians of Montana and Dakota, have this year been brought to a most satisfactory conclusion. A continuous line has been surveyed from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and the data have been obtained for deciding the final location of the road between the above-named termini. The entire line of route has not as yet been definitely fixed upon. The company reports that for climate, soil, quantity and variety of mineral wealth, and all the elements necessary to the support of a dense population, there is no zone of similar extent and value between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean as that "of the region lying between and contiguous to parallels 46 and 47 north latitude."

The whole amount expended on surveys from the beginning of the work to the 1st of July last is $1,058,873 74. The extent of line surveyed is 9,388 miles, and, in addition, 2,350 of river reconnoisance. The amount received from passengers on the road (in Minnesota and Washington Territory) is $153,551 97; for transportation of freight, $393,540 23, which includes a few days of the earnings in June, 1873, in Dakota. The expense of the road and fixtures has been $20,092,380 09, and the indebtedness of the company is $29,309,337 40. The word "expense," as used above, is said by the company "to mean the cost of the road proper and its fixtures" only. The company's report states that "on Oct. 1, 1873, trains were running regularly, (both passenger and freight,) engaged in the general traffic from Lake Superior to the Missouri River, a distance of 453 miles, and from Kalama, on the Columbia River, northward sixty-five miles toward Puget Sound. Beyond that, a distance of twenty-five miles, a track has been laid, and fifteen miles more nearly graded, which, when completed, (about the 1st of December this year,) will make a continuous road from the Columbia River to Puget Sound, 105 miles. On the 6th of last January you accepted the first 228 miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, (from its junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad near Thomson to the Red River of the north,) and on the 10th of September, 1873, sixty-five miles of the road in Washington Territory, on its main line between the City of Portland, Oregon, and its western terminus on Puget Sound." The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the completed portion of the road, (195 miles,) in Dakota Territory, has not been received. On the 11th of March last you accepted 155 35-100 miles of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, from the 86 70-100 mile, south of the southern boundary line of Kansas, to Red River, near Preston, Texas. Total number of miles accepted, 242 11-100. I accepted, on the 4th of September last, 84 28-100 miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, lying between Little Rock, in Arkansas, and the southern boundary of Missouri. Application having been made for the examination of the portion of the road lying between Little Rock and Fulton, Commissioners have been appointed for that purpose, but their report has not yet been received. You accept Nov. 4, 1872, the final portion (50¾ miles) of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, reported on by the Commissioners on the 30th of October of that year. This makes a total accepted line in that State of 190¾ miles. That portion of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad from the west side of St. Francis River to a point opposite the City of Little Rock, on the north bank of the Arkansas River called "Argenta," 91 1-10 miles, was accepted by the department on the 5th of last March.

Of the Yellowstone National Park, the Secretary says: "I deem it incumbent on me to refer to the present unprotected condition of the Yellowstone National Park. No appropriation has yet been made for the purpose of opening the park to the public, and of enabling this Department to carry into effect the necessary rules and regulations for its government. I am informed that the park has been visited during the past Summer by many persons, and that it has been despoiled by them of great quantities of its mineral deposits and other curiosities. A superintendent of the park was appointed in May, 1872, but there being no appropriation from which his compensation could be paid, his services have necessarily been gratuitous, and he could not be expected, under such circumstances, to reside permanently in the park. Applications have been made by various parties for permission to erect buildings and to construct roads within the Park. The act of March 1, 1872, confers upon me the necessary authority to grant leases for building purposes; but no leases have been granted, for the reason that sufficient information has not been obtained as to the responsibility of the several applicants. It appears to me to be eminently proper that early steps should be taken by Congress for the protection of this great national wonder from the vandalism of curiosity-hunters. This department should not be held responsible for the condition of the park so long as there is no money under its control applicable to the ends contemplated by the act of March 1, 1872. The boundaries of the park should be properly surveyed and located, as many persons desire to enter and settle upon public lands contiguous thereto."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Lea et al. vs. Wolf et al.; order modified according to opinion. Opinion of the court by Judge Fancher.

The Union National Bank vs. Jacob Kupper; judgment ordered for the defendant, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Brown vs. Green; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Pusey et al. vs. Bradley; order modified by allowing action to enforce the lien to proceed, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Edward Dent vs. the People; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Ingraham.

Grocers' Bank vs. Wm. Fitch; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hoffman vs. Treadwell; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

John J. Detwiller vs. the Mayor of New-York; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingraham.

Hanover Insurance Company vs. Theodore E. Tomlinson; we are of the opinion that this order was not appealable, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Laura A. Sanford et al. vs. Lavinia S. White et al.; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of various applications to vacate assessments; the papers in some forty applications to vacate assessment are returned to the Clerk for the purpose of enabling counsel to comply with the rules, &c.; first, all such applications must be placed on the regular first and third Monday calendar of this court, &c. (See memorandum of Mr. Justice Barrett.)

The People, &c., Connell vs. Green, and twelve other cases; orders signed.

In the matter of the application of Burkhalter et al. (See memorandum.)

Simpkins vs. Low; motion denied, without costs, &c.

Miller vs. Bowles; the prayer of the petition must be granted.

Marshall vs. Hammond; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Schiffen vs. Ferris et al.; motion granted.

Gilbert vs. Webster; motion to modify order, &c., must be granted.

Coe vs. Hobby; motion to compel payment, &c., denied without costs; motion to place cause on special Circuit Calendar granted.

New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company et al. vs. Cummins; motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

By Judge Fancher.

In the matter, &c., Martin; motion granted.

In the matter, &c., Marrian; petition granted and order signed.

In the matter, &c., Pocey; Sands vs. McGovern et al.; petitions granted.

Linneman et al. vs. Lagrave; the motions in the three cases must be granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Salem et al.; the Referee's report as to the second mortgage is erroneous, and the exception thereto sustained.

Myers vs. Jones; the order is not in accordance with the decision.

Thomas vs. McEntee et al.; In the matter, &c., Home Flax Company; motions granted and Receivers appointed.

Chisholm vs. Farrell et al.; report confirmed, and order granted to pay money, &c.

In the matter, &c., of Whitner; report confirmed and order granted.

Pfolgraf vs. Pfolgraf; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted—custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

By Judge Ingraham.

Whittle vs. Whittle; same decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Corley et al. vs. Griffing; motion denied.

Welsh vs. Swift; motion granted.

Hoppe vs. Hoppe; order of reference.

Benwick vs. Dale; order that plaintiff have an additional allowance of five per cent. upon recovery.

Fitzgerald vs. Valentine; Bick et al. vs. Niebruhr et al.; Kittle vs. Van Arsdale; O'Donnell vs. Lindsay et al.; Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson; New-York Guaranty Company vs. Rolston et al.; orders granted.

Alexander vs. Oddie; Pike vs. Lent; 4th Sand, 650, does not support the application that defendant in his case should give bail for appearance; motion granted.

Baker vs. Clarke et al.; the plaintiff should file a new bond in same amount to the defendants and each of them.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Foster vs. Foster; reference ordered.

Lenihan vs. Garvey; motion granted on payment of all costs and disbursements incurred to date.

Feitner vs. Halkett; motion to vacate order of arrest denied; bail reduced to $500.

North-western Express Company vs. Lornhman; motion granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements; case to be tried on Dec. 19, 1873.

In the matter, &c., Repplier. See memorandum.

By Judge Chas. J. Daly.

Barnes et al. vs. Mott et al.; order signed.

The People, &c., of New-York vs. Ahern; application denied.

The People, &c., of New-York vs. Golden et al. See opinion.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

The case of Bernard Wenzler, convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, and in which an appeal was taken on the ground that the act providing for the appointment of the new Police Justices was unconstitutional, came on for argument in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. By consent of Mr. Howe, as counsel for the appellant, and Assistant District Attorney Allen for the people, a judgment of affirmance was entered, and the case will therefore go to the Court of Appeals.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 28, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	40	Skins, bales	4
Copper, bbls	269	Leather, sides	6,259
Copper, casks	37	Stearine, pkgs	112
Cotton, bales	8,112	Broom-corn, bales	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs	219	Tallow, pkgs	695
Eggs, bbls	1,989	Grease, pkgs	87
Flour, bbls	16,517	Oil-cake, pkgs	565
Meal, bbls	50	Beef, pkgs	1,368
Wheat, bushels	144,444	Pork, pkgs	922
Corn, bushels	37,090	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,770
Oats, bushels	11,300	Lard, tcs	1,209
Malt, bushels	3,875	Lard, kegs	798
Peas, bushels	303	Butter, pkgs	4,390
Beans, bbls	317	Cheese, pkgs	9,341
Hemp, bales	73	Pecans, pkgs	408
Hops, bales	39	Pea-nuts, bags	197
Hides, No	571	Starch, pkgs	2,200
Hides, bdls	858	Tobacco, hhds	331
Molasses, bbls	1,514	Tobacco, pkgs	572
Tow, bales	93	Wool, bales	239
Resin, bbls	64	Whisky, bbls	1,897

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Rachele, for Queenstown—40,173 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Evanell, for Bristol—17,624 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Boylestad, for Rotterdam—2,162 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Loch Awe, for London—2,360 bbls. Oil-cake, 500 bags Oil-cake, 4,500 Staves.

By the bark Magdalene Secundo, for Cork—28,328 bushels Corn.

By the brig Sophie, for Rotterdam—1,805 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Louise, for Queenstown and orders—3,219 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Maria Madia, for Newcastle—30,011 bushels Wheat.

By the bark La Ciguena, for Catana—9,356 cases Petroleum, 50 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Trafalgar, for London—3,800 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship El Capitan, for London—25 cases Petroleum, 485 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 190 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 10,288 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Arragon, for Bristol—392 bxs. Bacon, 500 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Lard-oil, 25 bbls. Beef, 922 pks. Tallow, 497 bxs. Cheese, 200 bbls. Pork, 403 bales Leather, 72 bxs. Clocks, 1,000 Hides, 61 hhds. Stearine, 75 bbls. Fish Oil, 50 bxs. Pears, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 100 cases Canned Goods, 56 pks. Hollow-ware, 40 tcs. Bacon.

By the brig Don Jacinto, for Marseilles—575 tcs. Lard, 25 firkins Lard, 600 Hides, 5 bxs. Tobacco, 42 hhds. Tobacco, 60 bbls. Tallow, 20 bxs. Bellies, 20 bxs. Shoulders, 20 bxs. Hams, 20 bxs. Middles, 127 hhds. Tallow, 600 bbls. Alcohol, 313 bales Cotton, 6,480 Staves.

COAL—Has been comparatively limited since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very active request and again quoted firmer in price, closing buoyantly, with lighter offerings noted, particularly of the better grades of stock. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 4,897 bags by the Claudine at 21c.; 4,342 bags by Nautilus, 500 bags by the South America, and 500 bags by the Merrimack at 19½c.; 250 bags by the Merrimack at 22c.; 3,760 bags by the Neptune at 20½c., gold, and 400 bags by the Lyn on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 78,190 bags. Other kinds are scarce and wanted; holders much firmer in their views. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20c.@20½c.; fair, 21c.@21½c.; good, 22½c.@22½c.; prime, 23c.@23½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 20½c.@24½c., gold; Java, 27½c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 23½c.@24c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23½c.; San Domingo, 19c.@19½c.; Mexican, 21½c.@22½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery, with quotations reported as before, though the market closed less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,581 bales, (of which 590 bales were to arrive,) including 775 bales to shippers, 1,519 bales to spinners, 87 bales to speculators, and 700 bales in transit. There has been a fairly active business noted for forward delivery, prices, however, closing ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. lower than the final quotations of Wednesday, and quoted barely steady on the modified basis. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,100 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on Wednesday evening, and 22,600 bales to-day,) with 2,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 15¼c.; December, 15 11-16c.; January, 16 3-32c.; February, 16 13-32c.; March, 16¾c.; April, 17c.@17 1-16c., and May at 17 5-16c.@17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,112 bales, including 3,414 bales from Norfolk, 305 bales from New-Orleans, 87 bales from Baltimore, 1,166 bales from Savannah, 1,727 bales from Galveston, 1,413 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 14,818 bales, and for the week, 123,739 bales, against 22,243 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 998,921 bales, against 1,147,170 bales same time last year. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 35,727 bales; exports to the Continent, 9,612 bales. Stock—In New-York, 44,295 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 426,416 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15 7-16	15 9-16	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been in good demand at buoyant prices, ranging from 28c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice stock, with the main dealings reported at 28c.@30c. for fair to prime fresh stock. Limed selling moderately at 20c.@33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand prevails for State and Western Flour, in good part for export, but the reduced offerings of stock, and the advanced prices claimed, have been against free movements. Shipping grades have been generally quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher, with fancy brands for the West India markets 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. dearer. On trade and family extras holders have been asking an improvement of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., which buyers have been unwilling to pay for more than sufficient stock to meet urgent wants. The sales reported since our last have reached 24,500 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 65, mainly at $4 85@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7 10, mainly at $6 75@$7 10; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8; poor to choice shipping Extra Western. $6 45@$7, mainly at $6 65@$6 90; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 60@$7 10 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 65
Sour Flour	3 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 50
Extra State	6 50@ 8 00
Extra City	6 65@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@11 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 85@11 25

Southern Flour has been quoted a trifle higher, with a more active demand noted, chiefly for the medium grades of Extra. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls. in lots, at from $6 70@$8 80 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6@$6 60 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour dull and nominal, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 25 ₱ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $4 20@$5 75 for very poor fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in good demand at from $3 40@$3 90 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 70@$3 90 for very good to choice; $3 15@$3 65 for White do.; $3 40@$3 60 for Jersey; $3 60 for City, and $4 10 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 850 bbls.... Bag-meal has been in request at $1 35@$1 40 for Coarse, $1 40@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 70@$1 75 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $8 25@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour in request within the range of from $3 25@$3 50 for State, and $3 45@$3 75 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported in this line, on a comparatively steady basis as to prices; sales, 4,000 bxs. Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 45; quoted at $2 40@$2 45; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $2 60@$2 65; 200 cases Figs on private terms; and 100 bbls. Currants at 6c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more urgently sought after, mainly for shipment, though in good part for milling, and prices have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, with a much lighter supply available, particularly of the better grades. The very full rates claimed tended to check operations. Winter Wheat has been in more confident request, for export and milling purposes, at much better prices, the general market closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 285,000 bushels at $1 50 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 55 for No. 2 do., afloat; $1 55@$1 56½ for do., car lots, the latter rate for very choice; $1 53 for No. 2 do., in store; $1 50 for very good No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 51@$1 51½ for choice No. 2 do. and good No. 2 North-west do.; $1 45@$1 47½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 47@$1 56½ for Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and other ungraded stock, car lots; $1 65 for choice Red Western, in store, (three boat loads for milling;) $1 65@$1 68 for Amber do.; $1 80@$1 90 for White do., odd lots; and $1 85 for White Michigan, to arrive next month....Corn has been in unusually brisk request, largely on speculative account, though in part for regular home trade and export purposes, and has advanced 3c.@4c. a bushel, closing buoyantly; sales have been reported since our last of 353,000 bushels at 75c.@76½c. for sail Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 76c. for prime samples; 72c.@73½c. for do., in store, closing at 73½c. for prime; 74c.@75c. for choice to fancy do., in store; 75½c.@76½c. for new crop do. do., car stock; 75c.@77½c. for Yellow Western; 58c.@65c. for unsound Mixed do....Rye has been in light stock and moderate request within the range of 95c.@$1 ₱ bushel....Barley has been in good demand and held with decided firmness. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including Upper Lake, at $1 77½; Canada West at $1 80; six-rowed State at $1 51; two and four-rowed do. at $1 50, and Western at $1 65@$1 70, the latter rate with short credit....Barley Malt has been quoted firm, but has been in comparatively slack request....Oats have been more freely dealt in, and quoted fully 1c. ₱ bushel higher, closing very firm, especially for prime White. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels, at 56c.@58c. for White Western; 55c. for do., in store; 55c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c.@55½c. for do. from cars; 54c. for do. from store, and 55c.@55½c. for Mixed State, ₱ bushel. ....Canada Peas in limited supply, and held at 95c. ₱ bushel, in bond....Feed in demand at $18@$25 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in slack request, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11c.@11½c.; Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Cloth, 11c. Sales, 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11c., currency.

HARDWARE—Has been generally very quiet, with values more or less unsettled.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately sought after, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1@$1 40, and Rye Straw at 85c.@80c. Some dealers quote by the ton, thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16 ₱ ton.

HEMP—A moderately active demand prevails for supplies at, however, rather less firm prices. We quote American at $120@$125 for Undressed and $190@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 2⅞c.@5c., gold; Jute Butts, 1⅝c.@1¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bales Manila (at Boston) on private terms; 350 bales Sisal, from store, at 8c., gold; and 1,200 bales Jute Butts on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in fair request on a firm basis as to values. Sales, 450 Central American, 1,145 Mexican, 1,375 wet-salted Texas, 1,100 Red River, 300 dry and dry-salted Southern, and 500 City Slaughter, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been offered quite freely at about previous quotations between, but as a reduction of 2c. ₱ lb. on low-grade English, and 5c. on genuine Bavarian, yet have been in comparatively moderate request. We now quote: New-York, growth 1873, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1873, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, growth 1873, 35c.@40c.; Yearlings, growth 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, growth 1872, [illegible]; genuine Bavarians, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; Patent Bavarians, growth 1873, 30c.@35c.; English, growth 1873, 35c.@40c.; Belgians, growth 1873, 30c.@31c.; Californias, growth 1873, [illegible] ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestics have been 329 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 9,286 bales, against 12,514 bales same time last year, and the total imports of foreign 758 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 2,530 bales, against 2,946 bales same time in 1872. Mr. Wells remarks, in his circular of this week: "There is a wide difference between cash and time prices; more so than in former seasons; this is one of the results of a close money market. The foreign Hops arriving here are, in most instances, drawn against for nearly their full value, and have to be paid for, no matter what may be the condition of the money market, or whether the Hops are sold or not, and importers who are compelled to realize frequently sell at lower prices than they care to make known to the trade. In the absence of any speculative movement, the markets in the interior remain very quiet. Occasional purchases are made by dealers at 25c. to 30c. for the lower grades, and 35c. to 38c. for choice. Growers who are not pressed for money, and who, therefore, are not dependent on their Hop crop, are holding for much higher figures."

LEATHER—The general market has been quite tame. The demand has been limited to such lots as have been needed for prompt use. Prices have been quoted quite irregular, with, in most instances, the advantage in favor of buyers. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, at 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Light, [illegible]; Good damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 16c.@20c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 15c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been in moderate demand since our last; 100,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 23½c. for Lake, December option....Iron has been in very limited request, yet held rather more firmly. No important dealings have been reported. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $30; Glengarnock, $39@$42; Coltness, $43@$45; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $40@$43; No. 2 do. at $38@$39; [illegible] English Rails at $60, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails, $35 50@$36; Wrought Scrap nominal.... Pig-lead has been inactive, with foreign quoted at 6½c.@7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Bar, 9½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.; Spelter has been slow of sale at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for foreign.... Pig-tin has been in very moderate request, with Straits quoted at 27½c.@28c., gold, with sales of 200 slabs at 27½c.; English at 24½c.@25½c., and Banca at 32c., gold....Tin Plates have been in more demand and firmer in price, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Char Terne coal Plates at $8 87½; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $9 37½@$9 75; 1,000 bxs. Coke Plates at $7 75, and 1,000 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms....Charcoal Plates quoted at $9 75@$10 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 87½; Coke, $7 75@$8 12½; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 75, gold, ₱ box....Zinc dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet since our last with Cuba Clayed quoted nominal at 18c.@25c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@55c.; English Islands, 26c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 53c.@68c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet, but rather steadier as to price on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained. Sales 900 bbls....Tar in some request and quoted at $3 50@$3 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet and weak, within the range of 39c.@40c. for merchantable. 26 bbls. sold at 40c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for most descriptions, on the basis of our quotations: Crude Whale quoted at 50c.@52c.; Unbleached Whale, 56c.@58c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42; Unbleached Sperm at $1 53@$1 55; Bleached at $1 68@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 69c.@73½c.; Red Oil at 44c.; Saponified do. at 51c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, 84c.@85c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 10@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 33c.@35c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 38½c.@40½c.; Yellow do. 47c.@50c.; White do. at 55c.@60c., ₱ gallon. Palm-oil at 7½c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—A more active inquiry has been noted for Crude, in bulk, chiefly for forward delivery, at rather steadier rates; sales 2,000 bbls. December option, at 5c.; and 3,000 bbls. January, at 5½c. ₱ gallon....Refined has been held with more firmness, on a moderate demand; sales 3,000 bbls. early delivery, at 13½c.; 2,000 bbls. high test at 14½c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@19½c....Refined at Philadelphia more sought after, with 7,000 bbls. reported sold at 13c....Naphtha in some demand, and quoted at 8½c.@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been much brisker, especially Mess Pork, Long and Short Clear Bacon and Western Steam Lard, for forward delivery, at decidedly firmer and buoyant prices....Pork for early delivery has been quiet but stiffly held, with sales of about 300 bbls. old Mess at $14 50; small lots of extra Prime at $12 25@$12 50, the inside price for uninspected; 75 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 50; quoted at the close at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery the dealings have been extensive, embracing 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, January option, at $15 50, and 5,500 bbls. do., March, at $15 25@$16 50, closing strong at $15 50....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 5½c.@6½c. for City, and 5½c. for market Pigs....Cut-meats have been in moderate request, with sales reported of 600 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6½c.; 500 Smoked do. at 7½c.; 1,000 Fresh Hams, 13 lbs. at 8½c.; 2,200 Smoked do. at 11c.; 2,000 Fresh Bellies, 10 lbs. at 8c.; 5,000 Pickled do. 11 lbs. at 9c., and 16 lbs. do. 11 lbs. at 10c....Bacon has been quiet for early delivery, with Long Clear, Western and City, quoted at 7½c.@7½c., and Short Clear at 7¾c.; but very brisk and decidedly firmer for forward delivery, with sales reported of 3,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, at 7½c.@7½c., closing at 7½c.; 2,000 bxs. do., February, at 7½c.@7¾c., closing at 7¾c....Lard has been very actively sought after, mainly for forward delivery, at advanced prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 8½c.@8¾c. for prime to choice; 600 tcs. City do. at 8c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7½c., and for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8½c., closing at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; 5,250 tcs. do., February, at 8½c.@8¾c., closing at 8¾c.; and 2,250 tcs. do., March, at 8 11-16c.@8¾c., closing at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. And for Western delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, at 7½c. cash. And for Chicago delivery, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 7½c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in fair demand at firm prices. We quote at $8 50@$10 50 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $19@$21 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Sales, 250 bbls. and 50 tcs....Beef Hams have been quite active, with sales reported of 450 bbls. at $21 50@$23 ₱ bbl....The better grades of Butter have been in fair request, and held with comparative firmness. We quote the range from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and nearby products; at 37c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 23c.@35c....Cheese has been in moderately active demand at, however, rather less buoyant prices. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@14c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for good to fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping grades. State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been held with confidence, with a fair demand noted, with Carolina quoted at from $7 25@$8; Patna, $7@$7 50, and Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been lightly dealt in as a rule, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, [illegible], from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 30c.; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.@35c.

SEEDS—Have been quite moderately sought after since our last, with Clover quoted at 8½c.@9c. for prime to very choice, ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 90@$1 90; Timothy, $2 90@$3 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed nominally $2 30, gold.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 5c., and W. F. Taylor's do. 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, with Mace quoted at $1 27½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 05½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 32c.@33c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 11c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively quiet, yet prices have been without further change of moment. Refiners have been reserved in their purchases, in view of the depression in the Refined product. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 578 hhds., 579 bxs., 50 baskets, and 13,360 bags, including 430 hhds. Fair Refining Cuba at 7½c.; 579 bxs. Clayed at 7½c.@7¾c.; 13,360 bags Pernambuco (late on Wednesday) at 7½c.; 148 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6½c.; and 50 baskets Madras at 5c., ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do., 7½c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do. at 7½c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6½c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been less active, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10½c.; A's at 9½c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8½c.@9½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more inquired for and held more firmly. Sales have been reported of 180,000 lbs. at 7½c.@7¾c. for [illegible] prime to strictly choice, chiefly country stock. Of Stearine, small lots were reported sold at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been comparatively quiet, yet quoted about steady as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 100 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11c.; small lots of Seed Leaf, for home use, within the previous range; 300 cases Ohio, for export, at 6c.@7c.; 100 bales Havana at 70c.@90c., and 100 bales do., in bond, at 15c.@18c., gold.

WHISKY—Declined to 91½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 300 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The demand has been improving gradually, especially on manufacturing account, and buyers have shown more willingness to operate on the basis of recent quotations, on actual dealings, but holders have been more confident in their views, and have been claiming firmer rates, thus tending to check business. The celebration of Thanksgiving Day also impeded trade, the market closing more encouragingly for sellers than it has been for a long time past. The week's sales embrace 189,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly within the range of 45c.@57½c.; equal to about 163,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 35c.@42c.; a small lot of Scoured at 75c.; 10,000 lbs. unmerchantable, part at 40c.; 80,000 lbs. Texas at 27c.@38c.; 5,000 lbs. Oregon at 40c.; 10,000 lbs. Colorado at 23c.@25c.; 186 bales and 86,000 lbs. California Spring, part at 30c.@35c.; 21,000 lbs. California Fall at 24c.@30c.; 23,000 lbs. Montevideo and 39 bales Mestiza on private terms; 33 bales and 12,000 lbs. Cape, part at 33c.; and 250 bales do., at auction, at 25c.@27c. for damaged stock.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement reported in the way of berth freights, but with the advantage as to rates, in favor of shippers, particularly on Grain and Cotton. The chartering business was comparatively limited, and rates were quoted lower in the week....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 250 bbls. Cotton at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,450 bbls. Flour at 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 550 bales Cotton, chiefly at 9-16d. ₱ lb.; 13,000 bushels Grain, at 12½d. ₱ bushel; 400 tons weight on private terms....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 13,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ 56 lbs.; 125 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s.; a small lot of walnut at 55s.; and, by steam, 35,000 bushels Corn reported at 12½@13½d. ₱ bushel; 50 pks. Lard and 25 tcs. Pork at 10s. 6d. [illegible]; 125 bbls Pork at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 75s. ₱ ton; 1700 do at 65s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 hhds. Tallow at 55s. ₱ ton, and 150 boxes Bacon on private terms....For a direct port, east coast of England, a British bark, 297 tons, with about 1,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 150 bbls. Resin at 5s. ₱ 300 lbs., and by steam, 200 bbls. Pork and 500 boxes Cheese on private terms....For Cork and orders, an American bark, 274 tons, hence, with about 1,100 bbls. Naphtha on private terms; a British bark, with about 1,500 bales Cotton, from Mobile, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 379 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at [illegible] a quarter, short lay days; a British ship, 797 tons, and a French bark, 482 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For [illegible], a British ship, 1,150 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. [illegible], from Philadelphia, [illegible]....For Gibraltar and orders, an Austrian bark, [illegible], with about 15,000 [illegible] ...For Genoa, [illegible]....For [illegible], [illegible] Lumber, reported from [illegible]....For St. Thomas, an American [illegible], with general cargo on private terms....For Barbados, an American [illegible]....For Kingston, Jamaica, an American brig, [illegible] tons, [illegible].

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—Operatic performance—Mme. Nilsson, Mons. Capoul.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Liar, and To Oblige Benson.—Mr. Lester Wallack. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Merchant of Venice—Matinée at 1:30—The Stranger—Mr. E. Booth.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The New Magdalen—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. H. H. Wood. Matinée at 1:30.

HIGH KICKERS' THEATRE.—The Wicked World—Miss Fanny Morris, Mr. M. Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Mr. C. R. Morton, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Enoch Arden—Mr. Edwin Adams. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—Notre Dame and The Debutante—Miss A. C. Kirby, Mr. C. Wheatleigh. Matinée at 1:30.

PIKE'S OPERA.—Barney's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus—Afternoon and evening.

SCHOOL MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ST. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—The Geneva Convention. Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Pardon, Sewing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, F. Seymour, and others.

SAINT MARK.—The Prodigal (Allegory)—Matinée.

GOLET'S OPERA-HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—The Royal Hungarians. Matinée.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Promenade Concert by Gilmore's Band.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—Matinée at 2—Concert by the Hampton Singers.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—Concert by the Yale Glee Club.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We believe we may now confidently state that Spain has yielded to the just claims made by our Government. The *Virginius* will be delivered up to the United States; the survivors will be surrendered; a salute to the flag will be fired; and the trial and punishment of the officers who committed the outrage at Santiago are guaranteed. If the precise terms of the settlement are not yet reduced to writing, we have reason to believe that the above conditions are at least agreed upon. The question of indemnity to the families of the American citizens who were shot can easily be made the subject of future arrangements. It is a question that has not been forgotten. For thus ending a difficult dispute without war, Secretary Fish and the Government will deserve the hearty thanks of the community. And we should be unjust if we did not state that the Spanish Government has shown a great desire to approach this subject in a fair and friendly spirit. It has suddenly found itself confronted with a grave difficulty which the rashness of its subordinates at a distance brought upon it, and it has acted with perfect good faith, and with a manifest anxiety to do what was right. There can be no impropriety in our mentioning that Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has endeavored by all honorable means to bring about a peaceable solution of the difficulty, without forfeiting for a moment the duties of his own country. To Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish, and the good temper and tact each has displayed, we owe the fact that so delicate a negotiation has been carried on in a spirit worthy of two independent powers, rather than in the tone of rowdyism and buccaneering which was so strongly recommended by some New-York papers.

The consistency and firmness which have been shown by the Government in conducting the negotiations with Spain are at length acknowledged by the journals which have hitherto most bitterly assailed it, without knowing in the least what they were about. Thus the *Herald*, organ of the sluttes, says: "We warmly commend the firm stand taken by President Grant." A week ago the same paper declared that the Government was cringing before Spain. President Grant no doubt deserves credit, but the Secretary of State cannot be excluded from it; for, after all, the hard work must necessarily fall upon the State Department. The howl against the Government had its origin solely in ignorance and malice, and, as we have already pointed out, it will soon be impossible for any Government here to carry on a discussion with a foreign power if the newspapers are to misrepresent its course from first to last—unless, indeed, the Government chooses to ignore the newspapers, as it has done in this case. We ought, however, to mention once more that the New-York journals are the chief offenders, for outside this City the papers generally have taken a very sensible stand, and have reasonably thought that the nation was quite as safe under President Grant and his Cabinet as it would be under the management of irresponsible and reckless journalists.

It is important that it should be quite clearly understood that the position and demands of our Government in reference to the *Virginius* have never been changed since the seizure of that vessel. When, therefore, our readers see anywhere a statement that the original claims have been in any respect modified, they may safely take it for granted that the writer speaks without the least knowledge of the facts. A certain newspaper invents one day a set of claims which it says has been addressed to the Spanish Government. The true facts leak out, and then the same newspaper explains away its own forgeries by asserting that the Government has "backed down." Our readers will find that we are correct in stating that the Cabinet at Washington has not varied its demands for a single instant. Those demands are founded on reason and justice, and will be maintained at all hazards. Castelar may or may not be able to carry out his intentions, which undoubtedly are to surrender the *Virginius*, and comply with the other demands of the United States. This in no way depends upon our Government. It can only deal with the recognized authorities in Spain. It has at least done all that any Government could do to settle this difficulty without an appeal to arms—that was clearly its first duty. Even should it have failed, it would undoubtedly have discharged the duty then devolving upon it with equal resolution and consistency.

The full report, which we present this morning, of the discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the resumption of specie payments, will be found of special interest at the present juncture. The feeling of the chamber is unmistakably in favor of resumption, and, apparently, of beginning resumption on a fixed day. Mr. Opdyke's minority report in favor of "the policy of drifting" was negatived yesterday, but the adoption of the majority report, either in its present shape or somewhat modified, is to be preceded by another day's discussion. It is obvious that the more cautiously the chamber proceeds in arriving at a decision on this question, and the more maturely the entire subject is considered, the greater will be the weight attached to its recommendations. Congress cannot fail to give due attention to the opinions on the state of the currency of the representative mercantile councils throughout the country, and the New-York chamber has a very obvious right to be heard with respect on this subject.

Sheriff Brennan's impudent assumption of authority to decide when and how the sentence of a convicted criminal is to be carried into execution, has been very promptly disposed of by Attorney General Barlow. In a brief but racy correspondence, to be found in another column, Brennan has been taught the very needful lesson that there are certain elementary requirements of the law which the Sheriff of New-York can only disregard at his peril. The spectacle of Tweed comfortably accommodated in the Tombs and quietly tying up his stolen property beyond the reach of its rightful owners, was calculated to take away all the moral significance of his trial and condemnation. Tweed may be entitled to a great deal of personal consideration from Matthew T. Brennan, and from his first very ceremonious arrest two years ago, he has certainly had no reason to complain of a lack of politeness on the part of that person. But from the people of New-York, whose servant the Sheriff is, we are not aware that Tweed can claim any better treatment than an ordinary criminal.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SPAIN.

If the present promise of a perfectly satisfactory settlement with Spain be fulfilled—and even if it should not be—we are inclined to think that people generally will be brought to see that there is an advantage in allowing their business with foreign powers to be carried on by their recognized agents, rather than by the "gentlemen of the pavement" who air their opinions through the columns of certain light-headed newspapers. The moment any misunderstanding arises with a foreign power, there is a section of the community—chiefly resident in large cities like New-York—which clamors for war. Some of the persons who form this section are out of work, and think a war would find them very good employment; others are adventurers who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a war; all are persons to whom it would be exceedingly unsafe at any time to intrust the destinies of a great country. The New-York *Herald* always has been and always will be the "organ" of these classes; it lives by them, and it naturally tries to represent them. Nothing can be worse than the conduct of that paper throughout the recent crisis. It began on the first day crying out for war. It openly avowed that the United States had long been waiting for a good excuse for seizing Cuba, and now was the time to take it. There are some few people even now (chiefly abroad) who regard the *Herald* as the representative of American opinion. What can they have thought of a nation which put forward such views as those recently expressed in its columns? It does not matter much what they thought, for the views in question were never held by the great body of the people. They did, indeed, demand justice; but nothing more than justice. They were fully content to leave the arrangement of all details in the hands of their Government. They knew very well that it would be very easy to call the Government to account when Congress met.

It is important that foreign Governments should distinctly understand this state of feeling. The *Herald* is in no way an exponent of American opinion. The American people are about the most sensible in the world when things come to a pinch. There may be a great deal of noise in the air, but it does not proceed from the sober, thoughtful, and essentially just classes who compose the nation. And, therefore, it is particularly undesirable that any one abroad should take what they find in the New-York rowdy journals as an echo of the voice of the people. If they could look into the "country papers"—a phrase which is absurdly misapplied, but which may be conveniently borrowed here—they would find that the delirious shrieks of the New-York *Herald* are laughed at by all sensible Americans. In the present case an undeniable outrage was committed by Spain. Even on general principles it was an outrage; but we have a treaty with her (concluded Oct. 27, 1795,) which rendered it doubly intolerable. Now, what was to be done—demand reparation in the form customary among civilized nations, or declare war forthwith, and seize Cuba to begin with? The latter was the course recommended by the *Herald* and papers of its class. The former course was that actually taken by the Government, which, so the people think, was the most consistent with their own honor, and with their position before the world. For our own parts, we have not the slightest doubt as to their answer.

In Spain, or in France or Germany, when the Government does not approve of what is being said in the newspapers, it has the remedy in its own hands. Here, happily, the press is free; but it very often forgets that its perfect freedom imposes upon it grave duties and responsibilities. It ought not to bring the country into disrepute by representing it as a nation of freebooters. We have at this moment a particularly firm and capable Government. The President himself is about the last man in the world who could be suspected of any tendency to take a craven position before a foreign power. He is, as we heard a clergyman say the other day, a "man of war"—and for that reason less likely to be afraid of war than an ordinary civilian, while at the same time fully appreciating the evils of war. His Cabinet consists, as we thoroughly believe, of business-like, sensible, and competent men. The Secretary of State, who has been so much and so unjustly abused lately, has held many public positions of trust and confidence, and has acquitted himself with honor in them all. He has been Governor of this State, and Senator of the United States, to say nothing of minor offices. In experience of public life, few men now living are his equals. Even in his own office, he has the command of excellent assistance. Whatever the enemies of Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis may say about him, no one can deny that he is a man of very great ability, of vast industry, and possessing a consummate knowledge of the political history of his country. We ourselves have not always been ready to admit so much—but we admit it now, because we are convinced that he well deserves it, and especially because in past times we may not have done justice to his services.

We say, then, that we have a Government in whose hands the interests of the nation are not likely to suffer. But what should we have thought of it three weeks hence if it had rushed madly into war, without even going through the form of asking Spain for explanations or apology? How would it have stood before the world—how would it have stood before ourselves? If it has settled our differences with Spain amicably, without withdrawing any just demand, it will be a feat in its history which will be remembered to its credit years after it has ceased to exist. And we are quite sure that in any case its correspondence with Spain will always be regarded as worthy of a nation which has done more than any other nation in the world to preserve peace, and yet has shown in a memorable way its fitness for war. The settlement of the *Alabama* claims is almost wholly due to Gen. Grant and Secretary Fish. They have now, to all appearance, made another peaceful conquest. It is easy to rail at a Government thus constituted; it might not be so easy to find a better one.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

We have before us two statements which illustrate very forcibly the elasticity of our exports and the growing wealth of the country. The first is the report of the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1873, and the other is the Board of Trade returns of the United Kingdom for the month ending Oct. 31, 1873. In round numbers, the total value of our domestic exports for the fiscal year ending 1872–73 is $649,000,000, against $549,000,000 for the year 1871–72. Of this amount there was, for the year ending last June, about $74,000,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion, against $72,800,000 for the preceding year. The remainder is chiefly accounted for by the four great items of produce exports, bread and breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, and tobacco. During the year for which the report has been lately issued there is shown a remarkable increase in the value of all these articles of export, with the single exception of tobacco. The value of the various articles exported coming under the head of Bread and Breadstuffs has risen during the year ending last June to $98,743,151, as against $84,586,273 for the year preceding. Of raw cotton we exported during the last fiscal year, 1,200,053,530 pounds of the value of $227,243,069, against 933,537,413 pounds of the value of $180,684,595 for the year 1871–72. Under the head of Provisions our exports increased in value during the year 1872–3, to $78,197,241 from $59,696,670 during the year before. During the year ending June 30, 1872, the exports of tobacco amounted to $26,659,921, while during the year ending June 30, 1873, they were only $25,331,946. This represented a falling off to the extent of 31,000,000 pounds.

It will thus be seen that after the deduction of our coin and bullion exports there remains $575,000,000 as the year's quota of domestic products sent to foreign countries. Of this amount about $430,000,000 is covered by the four items of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, and tobacco. On these four items the increase in value has amounted to $80,000,000 as compared with the preceding year. Or, strictly speaking, the increase comes under the first three heads, and represents an increased agricultural surplus of the products in question available for export equal to twenty-five per cent. The gross increase of our exports is equal to eighteen and a half per cent. In breadstuffs, the increase in the export of wheat is very marked, being in quantity equal to about fifty per cent., and in value to about thirty per cent. The exact figures are these: For the year ending June 30, 1873, there were exported 39,204,925 bushels of wheat, valued at $51,459,254, while during the year preceding the quantity was 26,423,080 bushels, and the value $38,915,060. The value of wheat flour exported was $19,381,664, against $17,955,684 during the previous year.

The returns of the British Board of Trade, including as they do a large portion of our exports during four months of the current fiscal year, help us to an idea of the great activity of the recent movement of our produce. In the ten months ending Oct. 31, Great Britain received of our wheat 15,277,836 cwts., valued at $49,625,410, against 6,386,928 cwts., valued at $20,611,480 during the corresponding ten months of 1872. The value of our raw cotton sent to the United Kingdom during the last ten months was $136,205,355, as compared with $109,499,295 during the same period of the previous year. This year we appear to be supplying Great Britain with three-fifths of all the cotton she consumes, while last year we supplied her with rather less than one-half of her total importation. Last year we sent Great Britain half as much wheat as Russia did; this year we have sent twice as much as our chief competitor in that market. One-fifth of the entire import of wheat into the United Kingdom last year was contributed by the United States, while this year the proportion will be very nearly one-half.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Whenever it closes, or whatever be the result, the Tichborne trial will long be among the most remarkable, though not the most important, that has been heard in Westminster. Party feeling has risen so high in the matter that the point at issue is too often lost sight of. "The claimant" is not now in the position of a claimant, but of a defendant, on the criminal charge of perjury. His claim to the Tichborne estates was decided in a previous trial against him; and the present is a Government prosecution for alleged perjury committed on that trial. Yet whether he be or whether he be not Roger Tichborne is still the question that in the public mind remains open, to be settled, if possible, by the jury in this case.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who presides in the court, is generally regarded by the people and the Bar of England as one of the ablest Judges who ever occupied the Queen's Bench; and it is admitted that the summing up of the evidence in this trial will need all the abilities of such a man, for the occasion is no ordinary one. Leaving out of consideration the time occupied by the speeches of counsel, there will remain certainly not less than a hundred days' evidence to discuss and analyze; and that evidence is of the most conflicting nature. On the first trial the jury had no difficulty. Much time had been occupied, but the weight of testimony was so overwhelming against the claimant that there was no hesitation in arriving at a verdict. Here, too, the course seemed for a long while very clear. The prosecution produced some hundred and fifty witnesses. Of these about a hundred swore emphatically that he was not Roger Tichborne, and the remainder swore quite as distinctly that he is Arthur Orton. The evidence thus obtained was of the strongest possible character. Many of the witnesses were near relatives. One of them was a woman who had formerly been engaged to Arthur Orton in marriage, and she has sworn most decidedly, without any doubt or hesitation whatever, that the defendant is the same man. Fifty others have spoken quite as strongly to a similar identity, and twice that number have proved that he is not the person he represents himself to be. As only twenty years have elapsed since the disappearance of young Tichborne, it is difficult to understand that so many apparently competent witnesses could possibly be mistaken. Nevertheless, counsel for the defense has introduced a mass of evidence quite as voluminous, part of which goes to prove that the defendant is not Arthur Orton, while another part indicates that he is Roger Tichborne. It is true that many of the witnesses for the defense are not trustworthy. Some have already before their eyes the prospect of indictment for perjury. But there still remains a sufficient number to require the introduction by the prosecution of evidence in rebuttal. Making allowance, therefore, for a large amount of hard swearing there is behind all an extraordinary proof of the great difficulty that may surround any question of identification. The defendant has been before the public for six years, and still people cannot determine who he is; although the highest talent, the most lavish expenditure of money, the assembling of witnesses from Europe, North and South America, and Australia, have been made available for the purpose.

But there are other curious features in the case. The leading counsel for the defense, who has been treated with the greatest leniency by the Lord Chief Justice and his associate Judges, commenced the line of defense by a most unparalleled vilification of his client. If Dr. Kenealy's statements be not exaggerated, the defendant is a man who, both morally and mentally, has sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. Dr. Kenealy heaped upon him all the worst accusations which would attach to a criminal, a debauchee, and a fool. And having thus denounced him with all the vigor at his command, he proceeded to try and prove that he is not a perjurer. There can be no doubt that Dr. Kenealy had very good grounds for his charge against his client. The defendant is certainly not a man whose acquaintance or association would be a desirable acquisition in the esteem of a respectable citizen. But this very fact seems to have created a sympathy for him, and to be the ground for a very absurd cry that has been raised about a contest of classes. This sympathy, however, is of a double character. Mr. Whalley entertains it, not because he believes that the defendant is a Tichborne, but because he knows that the Tichbornes are Catholics, and that the defendant has no religion at all. Mr. Whalley's monomania prefers an acknowledged reprobate to an acknowledged Catholic; and hence he declares his intention to sell his horses and carriages, and the clothes on his back if necessary, to protect the defendant against a conviction for perjury. But among others who are not afflicted with Mr. Whalley's weakness, the sympathy exists on the supposition that this trial is one as between the aristocracy and the democracy. And the feeling runs high. Yet it rests upon a curious blunder. For if the defendant had got, or ever should get, the Tichborne estates, it can only be because he is entitled to them; because, in fact, he is not Arthur Orton, the butcher of Wapping, but because he is Roger Tichborne, the rightful heir to the property. And, if the trial result in conviction, it can only be because the defendant is an impostor, a rogue of the most accomplished kind, and a perjurer. With only these two contingencies before us, it is difficult to account for the morbid sympathy and the false issues that have sprung up, and to which people who ought to know better have lent encouragement, unless we are to regard them as merely adventitious peculiarities of a trial that is in so many respects peculiar beyond the ordinary experience of the courts.

PRISON AND PRINCIPLE.

The direct and obvious benefit to be attained by Tweed's conviction and sentence consists, of course, mainly in the effect which the fear of a similar fate may produce in deterring others from crime. But there is another object to be gained, which, although less immediate, is perhaps of still greater utility. We mean the general moral influence which such an event will exert.

There is a class of people everywhere who, to a remarkable extent, gauge their ideas of the comparative criminality of offenses against honesty by the penalty which is or is not affixed to them by Legislatures and courts. That this is, at best, a very low standard of moral ideas we have certainly not the slightest disposition to deny. The principal offenses, for instance, of which Tweed was guilty were not the mere creations of statute. They were not crimes because they were legally denounced; but they were legally denounced because they were crimes. This truth is so plain that it seems almost absurd to take the trouble of stating it in writing. And yet, evident as it is, it is one, the main principle involved in which is far from being always practically recognized. There are, indeed, offenses which are to be so regarded simply because they are a violation of statutory provisions. A thing not wrong in itself may undoubtedly become so because it is forbidden by law. Wholesome and needed regulations by Government cannot be violated without moral dereliction, even where they involve no intrinsic moral principle. But laws of this latter description generally relate to minor matters; and, at any rate, they are not the kind of which it is the main design of this article to speak.

In the view of well-regulated minds William M. Tweed is no more disgraced now than he was before he was convicted and sentenced. The verdict of a jury, in some instances, brings disgrace upon a criminal, because it affects the opinion of the community in regard to the facts. In the case under consideration it had no more influence in this respect than would have been exerted by the verdict of a jury in regard to the question which side of this City the Hudson River was on. Nobody doubted that Tweed had committed the main part, at least, of the acts of which he was accused. His offenses against honesty were as great, and known to be as great, before the jury was impaneled as after it rendered the verdict. But notwithstanding all this, there are considerable numbers of people who look upon Tweed's crimes now in a very different light from that in which they regarded them before the verdict and sentence. That the action of a jury and a court *ought* not to have been needed to produce this effect is very true. That with many persons it was needed for the purpose is equally true. We do not mean to intimate that all these persons regarded Tweed's acts with approbation, or that any of them did. To say that a man, woman, or child of sufficient age and intelligence to understand his conduct could conscientiously approve of it, would be simply to assert that such an individual had a deficiency in moral perception which amounted to insanity. But while no part of the community is any more convinced than before that he did wrong, the sentence of twelve years' imprisonment will be of inestimable value in defining and proclaiming the character of the wrong that he perpetrated.

The conviction and sentence of William M. Tweed are, in addition to the fear of consequences with which the law seeks to deter from crime, an emphatic expression, by the four and a half millions of people inhabiting the great State of New-York, as to the moral characteristics of certain acts under certain circumstances. It is, indeed, not the only way in which such an opinion on the part of the great mass of intelligent and upright citizens has, even if we limit the statement to the particular case before us, been promulgated. But it is a way which accomplishes objects that could be attained in no other manner. It is upon just the class whose ideas are, for one reason or another, so defective that they draw wide moral distinctions between crimes punished by the law and those not so punished, that the moral effect of such a conviction and sentence as that of which we are speaking is most needed and will be most salutary. The vast majority of our people do not need it, but it will do them no harm. There is no place in the United States of America, however honest the inhabitants may be, and no class of people, however high may be their principles, that will be any the worse for the great events which occurred in the City of New-York on the 19th and 22d of November, 1873.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The management of our prisons is not the most perfect in the world, but the peculiar manner in which Ludlow Street Jail is conducted reflects little credit upon all parties concerned. Between the Board of Supervisors and the Sheriff rests the responsibility of the management of this institution. The former is supposed to control the expenditure, while the latter has the appointment of the Warden. Instead of conducting the jail on the principles that are applied to other institutions of a like nature, the system is altogether reversed, and a condition of things exists which can scarcely find a parallel in any other State of the Union. Neither the Warden nor his assistants receive any salary from either the Board of Supervisors or the Sheriff, and neither the Supervisors nor the Sheriff exercise any control over the quantity or the quality of the provisions supplied to the prisoners. The duty of the Supervisors hitherto seemed to consist of paying the exorbitant bills furnished by the Warden, but since Controller Green took charge of the Finance Department the former official has found it rather difficult to levy his extravagant charges off the County. It may be asked how it comes to pass that the Warden and his assistants are so generous as to give their services to the County without receiving in return fair remuneration therefor. The fact is that the Wardenship of the Jail is considered one of the best offices in the gift of the Sheriff, and as there is no salary attached to it, that officer feels it his duty to take all he can get from the prisoners, and next endeavors to recover payment from the County for excessive supplies, for which exorbitant prices are charged.

The persons confined in Ludlow Street Jail are principally fraudulent debtors and persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States. The average daily number of prisoners is about ninety, of whom ten are generally chargeable to the United States Government. About one-fourth of the total number are usually in a position to pay from $12 to $30 a week to the Warden for their board and *extra* privileges. The privileges which a prisoner can secure depend, of course, upon the length of his purse. If he can pay liberally, he can get all the delicacies of the season, lounge at will about the lower day-room, smoke cigars, play at billiards, enjoy a game of whist, and participate in other amusements. Three-fourths of the prisoners are not in a position to contribute anything to swell the Warden's exchequer; these are, consequently, obliged to subsist upon prison fare, and to enjoy the privileges of prison discipline.

The supplies are purchased by the Warden on the best terms he can command, and he furnishes periodically an account to the Board of Supervisors and another to the United States Government. These accounts, or at least those furnished to the Supervisors, are not made out in detail; they merely give the aggregate amount of each article alleged to have been used, and prices are charged for those articles far beyond what they can be purchased for in any respectable house. There are no books of account kept by the prison officials, and it is therefore utterly impossible to audit the bills. The Supervisors may labor under the delusion that the County is not paying the salaries of these officials, but if the money does not come out of the Treasury directly in the shape of salary, it is sure to come out of it indirectly in the shape of overcharges, both in quality and in price. The Warden has to realize a sufficient income for himself after paying his subordinates. He must get this income either from the prisoners, or from the County, or from both. He believes that the fact of receiving no salary justifies him in making as much out of his office as possible. In his accounts furnished to the Supervisors he claims payment for the full number of prisoners chargeable to the County, giving no credit for those who may have paid for their maintenance, alleging that the money which he so receives only covers "extras." This temptation to do wrong is more than any honest man ought to be subject to. The fault lies more in the system than with the Warden, and the Supervisors would do well to take such steps as would remedy the evils complained of. The chief officer and his subordinates should receive proper remuneration for their services; the provisions and other articles should be supplied by contract; the Warden should be obliged to keep a proper debit and credit account of all articles received by him, and prisoners who prefer to maintain themselves should not be charged for in the account against the County. These are a few of the changes in the present system which to us seem desirable, and which, if adopted, would no doubt prove more economical than the false system now in force.

A MISDIRECTED LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A successful advocacy of a certain Southern man for the position of Chief Justice would bring you the reward of $5,000 cash. He is an eminently worthy and highly cultivated man, of Northern birth and relationship, and had no connection with the Confederate Army.

The South has, at present, not a voice in the Cabinet, on the Bench, or in diplomatic circles of importance, and her representatives in the Senate and Congress are, with few exceptions, the dregs of her people. Such a concession from President Grant would bring him the entire South.

Please address answer to J. M. OGLESBY,
Pulaski, Giles County, Tenn.

[We should prefer to do without this $5,000, but we recommend Mr. Oglesby to send his letter to the *World*, where no reasonable offer is ever refused.]

A RAILROAD WAR.

ARMED RESISTANCE TO A RECEIVER—INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING.

Kingston, via Rondout, N. Y., Nov. 28.—On Wednesday, E. M. Brigham, who had been appointed Receiver of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, in behalf of the bondholders, demanded possession of the office and property of the road. Wm. B. Litchfield, formerly lessee of the road, asked for time, and subsequently refused to allow Brigham to enter the office. Yesterday the Directors of the road held a meeting at which they directed Litchfield to deliver up the property, and he was so ordered by Gen. Sharpe, the President of the road. Litchfield promised to do so this morning, but upon the arrival of Receiver Brigham refused, and with his two brothers, H. P. Breed, the Superintendent, Wm. Bonner, paymaster, and others of his employes intrenched himself in the upper rooms which were furnished with axes, fish plates, hammers, &c., and he and Breed carried revolvers. When the Receiver's party attempted to enter the building they were met at the head of the stairs by Breed and a party of men. Breed, some say, fired three or four shots, it is reported by some at Brigham, by others it is said the shots were fired aimlessly. Ladders were then procured to enter the upper windows, but they were pushed away by Breed's party, and in the mêlée, Breed was struck on the head by a stone and severely cut. After some further strife the building was entered by the Receiver's party. The road is now in possession of the Receiver, and trains are running regularly under his management.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28.—The important Credit Mobilier suit, which was tried in this city last October, has been decided by United States Judges Hunt and Shipman, and the opinion was filed in the United States District Court in this city to-day. The motion of the defendant's counsel to dismiss the bill involving the question of jurisdiction was decided in favor of the Government on the second point. The court sustains the demurrer, and dismisses the bill as to the parties who demurred. The ground of the demurrer is that the damage to the Government by the Credit Mobilier frauds is too remote to be reached by the process pursued, or by any other, and that the Government has at present no pecuniary interest to be reached by the bill. The court takes the view that there is no trust anywhere raised in behalf of the Government to be protected. The motion to dissolve the injunction is granted. It not unlikely that the matter may go to the Supreme Court, though there is not much probability of reversal.

WASHINGTON.

DISCUSSION OF THE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Nov. 28.—There is much gossip in regard to the formation of committees of the House, but none of the statements made have the slightest basis of information. Speaker Blaine will be re-elected entirely unfettered by pledges or obligations, and may be depended on to organize the committees in the manner he thinks will be most effective in advancing legislative work in the House, in harmony with national interests, as viewed by the majority, and at the same time with consideration for the just personal claims of all the members.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The attempt to throw a national bank of Chicago into bankruptcy is attracting considerable attention in Government circles. The position has been maintained by the Controller of the Currency that the National Banking act gives him the absolute right to appoint a receiver, and it is not unlikely that in the event that the United States Court should appoint an assignee the Controller might appoint a receiver. Such action would raise an issue which would, doubtless, definitely determine the question. If, however, the attempts to repeal the Bankrupt law shall prove to have as strong support as they now seem to possess, the question would not be likely to again arise. Senator Morton is very earnestly in favor of an absolute repeal of the Bankrupt act.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.

The seat of the Mormon delegate from Utah, Elder Cannon, will be contested. Maxwell, the contestant, has arrived here to-day, and declares that he intends to press the contest. Maxwell is now United States Marshal for Utah, and acting Register of the Land Office of that Territory. Cannon has the certificate of the Governor, and has been placed upon the official list by the Clerk of the House.

PROBABLE INVESTIGATIONS.

Among the investigations promised at this session are examinations into the Texas Pacific Construction Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Central Pacific Railroad, and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Some years ago when Dr. Lanman had stopped publishing his Dictionary of Congress he found that he had accumulated about 14,000 pages of autobiographical letters. After arranging them in a series of volumes he sold them to Jay Cooke, and when the business affairs of that gentleman became involved he received an offer from a library in England of $5,000 for the whole collection. The offer was accepted, and the autographs will soon be sent to their destination.

DIVIDEND TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Controller of the Currency will, on or about the 15th December, declare a dividend of thirty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the Commonwealth of New-York.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN ON THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 28.—At the celebration last night of the veterans of the war of 1812, Gen. Sherman responded the toast to the army and navy, saying as the most of those present were old soldiers they would understand that he should speak as an old soldier. He had been connected with the army since 1840. It was not his fortune to be in the war of 1812. He was born after they were consummated officers and yet he had reached the head of the Army of the United States, which he had attained by fair, square promotion and service. He was glad to assure the veterans that they now have in the army as fine a set of young men as perhaps they were, and nine-tenths of them had seen service in the war of the rebellion, most of them being veterans of from eight to twenty battles. At present the army was greatly reduced, and they who had not been West could scarcely comprehend how scattered the army was, numbering, as it does, only about 30,000 men, and one-third nearly non-combatants, even for the purposes of defense only. It is much too small, but, should the occasion arise—a war with Spain or other powers—they could fill the ranks by the blast of a trumpet, as it were, and put a large force in the field. This had been proved in the late war. They had found that men came from their avocations and entered the ranks, making excellent soldiers, with an alacrity that was astonishing; and, at the close of the war, they as cheerfully went back to their professions as if no war had occurred. It was predicted, during the late war, that the country would be ruined by the military when the war closed; that they would never return to their former avocations without much rioting, robbery, &c. In fact the whole army, regular and volunteer, would be a band of thieves and robbers. But they had proved that Americans could take up arms and lay them down when the war was over with cheerfulness, and quietly resume their professions. Thus it was at the close of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. They have proven that when the necessity for the soldiers ceased they could return to the civil walks of life, and make the best citizens of this great Republic He could say that neither regular troops nor volunteers were disturbers of the public peace, but rather the guardians of it; and he could promise that the soldiers of 1813 would not be made to feel ashamed of the young men who were now in the army or may be called into it. The young officers of the present day were equal to any officers in the foreign armies. A more brave, intelligent, reliable set could not be found. They should not think that men had degenerated, for they have not, and those of the present army would compare favorably with those who were young in 1812. As for the navy, they knew with what dispatch it was being prepared for war. The dock-yards were now hives of industry, and already men-of-war were getting in to the winter where it looked as if they would be needed. They need have no fears for the navy, for he had been a close observer of the conduct of the naval officers abroad, and he could say as much for them as for their brothers of the army.

NEW-ENGLAND MANUFACTORIES.

THE MILLS RESUMING WORK—MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Nov. 28.—Further favorable reports from New-England manufacturing districts are received. It is now stated that the Manchester Print Works will run on three-quarters time only till the 15th of December, when the mills will start upon full time again. The manufacturing concerns of Claremont, N. H., which include three cotton mills of the Monadnock Company, the Balcom Woolen Mill, the Home Cotton Mill, the Sugar River Paper Mill, the mills of the Claremont Paper Manufacturing Company, and the Sullivan Machine Company are represented as little affected by the depression of past weeks, and pulling ahead with a fair prospect for an early Spring. The Monadnock Company has been running its three mills on full time during all the dark days, with the usual number of operatives, but wages have been reduced about twelve and a half per cent. The Balcom Woolen Mill is running on full time, and there has been no reduction of wages, and the prospect is fair for the Winter. The Home (cotton) Mill is running on half time. The Sugar River Paper Mill Company has reduced wages ten per cent. since Nov. 1, but their machinery is running on full time. The mills of the Claremont Manufacturing Company, which embraces the large stone paper mill, printing offices with power presses, and a bindery, are running on full time with no reduction of wages or number of help as yet. The prospect is fair for Winter and Spring business. The Sullivan Machine Company, which is engaged in manufacturing the "diamond-point drill" turbine water wheels, power printing presses, &c., has been the last two weeks running on three-fourths time. In Newport, N. H., the woolen mills are doing well, and the demand for some qualities of their goods is reported to be better than at any previous time since the war. The mills of Maine show as satisfactory reports as those of New-Hampshire. In Lewiston, particularly, the signs of improvement are marked. The mills here have run through all the season of depression, and now begin to show that this course was best for all concerned. It is thought in Fall River, this State, that should the condition of affairs improve as rapidly as during the past fortnight all the mills will be running on full time again in January. The mills are to begin running on Monday last on full time and reduced wages, but on three-quarters time—eight hours per day in five days of the week and seven hours on Saturday—making 51 or 52 hours down from 60 per week.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY—A BUOYANT MARKET.

Wall street was buoyant yesterday, the market advancing upon the news from England of the lowering of the bank rate to six per cent. The last rate was eight per cent., and a two per cent. reduction was not anticipated. The news was taken as an indication of rapid recovery from the financial depression in England, and had a very favorable effect in our own Produce and Stock Exchange markets. Later in the afternoon the intelligence from Washington in regard to Spanish matters became decidedly warlike, and the gold and stock market noted the change immediately. Gold advanced, and the news was made the pretext for a violent assault by the "bears" upon stocks. The raid was unsuccessful, the decline not reaching the point where the market opened in the morning. The leading stocks generally closed higher than at the opening quotations. There seems to be no reason why war should affect the finances of the country in any unfavorable way. Thousands of men who have been thrown out of employment by the events of the panic would be put in a way to earn a livelihood. Work would become plenty, and money easy. Whether the Government raises money by an issue of bonds or currency makes little difference. The bonds would in all likelihood be largely subscribed for in Europe, and we should be gainers in money as well as in a more favorable way toward specie resumption, if there is a peaceful solution of our difficulties. The $44,000,000 reserve has been largely drawn upon, and the currency thus put into circulation cannot be easily retired.

So far there seems to be no reason why confidence should not be entirely restored in a short time. War or peace cannot affect the financial situation unfavorably. A maritime war with a foreign power is much less to be dreaded as affecting values than trouble like that incident to the late civil rebellion.

WESTERN BANKERS IN CONFERENCE WITH WALL STREET CAPITALISTS.

Some prominent capitalists representing Western interests, now in this City, had audiences with various bankers of Wall street yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining an understanding of monetary affairs at this centre, and to determine what course should be pursued in the future by the Western banking institutions. They related conversations held with the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and some members of Congress, during a visit to Washington, whence they have just returned, and expressed their convictions that, in some form or other, an enlargement of the currency volume would be made.

THE PUBLISHER OF MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER IN DIFFICULTY—RESULT OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SPECULATIONS.

It has been reported that the publication of *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, a weekly agricultural journal established about twenty-five years ago, and having a large circulation, had been discontinued. It was ascertained yesterday that Mr. D. D. T. Moore, the publisher, has fallen into serious financial difficulties, and that the paper will be hereafter conducted in the interest of his creditors. At a meeting of the latter held recently, he frankly disclosed to them the state of his affairs. It was found that he was a debtor to the amount of about $80,000, and that his only available assets, exclusive of the good-will of his journal, amounted in value to the sum of $12,000. A committee of three of the creditors, comprising Messrs. S. W. Dibble, Jos. U. Orvis, formerly President of the Security Bank, and S. M. Pettengill, of the advertising agency, was appointed to arrange a plan of action, and it was determined that an application should be made to the courts to appoint Mr. S. W. Dibble, a creditor to the extent of $32,000, as Receiver of the property. The action proposed was of such a nature as to avoid any formal proceedings in bankruptcy. The Committee of Creditors exonerate Mr. Moore from the imputation of any systematic attempt to defraud them, and believe that his failure is due to an unfortunate combination of circumstances and certain doubtful enterprises in which he was induced by false representations to invest his money. The *Rural New-Yorker* was formerly published in Rochester and Mr. Moore was so much esteemed there as to be elected Mayor of the city. He removed his publication office to New-York about six years ago, the cost of publishing the paper was increased, and his financial difficulties appear to have commenced soon after he had located himself here. Among the speculations entered into by Mr. Moore were the "Florida Improvement Company" and the Crystal Palace Exhibition swindle, so effectually exploded by THE TIMES. Mr. Moore was induced, it is said, to pay $30,000 in cash for stock in the exhibition humbug, and subsequently to advance $5,000 more. The news of his difficulties has reached Rochester, and genuine sympathy for his misfortunes is expressed by his friends and the newspapers of that city.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday issued an order authorizing Abram S. Hewitt, as receiver of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, to sell at public auction the pier at the foot of Vesey street and the buildings thereon, after having first duly advertised the same.

THE CREDITORS OF HOWES & MACY—THE FIRM TO PAY SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The creditors of the firm of Howes & Macy, the bankers, met last evening in the Metropolitan Hotel. James McBride presided. The committee appointed at last meeting to investigate the affairs of the firm submitted the following report:

We, the undersigned committee appointed by the firm of Howes & Macy, beg leave to report that we have, as far as possible, made the examination requested by the resolution under which we were appointed, and find the amount of debts to be $1,237,000. The assets of the company, $950,000. Individual assets of Mr. Macy, $37,000. Individual assets of Mr. Howes, in addition to those pledged for his indebtedness to the firm, $26,250, making the total assets at $1,013,250, and leaving a deficiency of $223,750. We find cash on hand, $134,200. Loaned on call on Government and other good securities, $290,800, making a total of $425,000, or over thirty-three per cent., and in addition to this they name a sterling draft due on the 1st of December, for £15,000, say $75,000, making the present available assets at $500,000. We think that within six months enough additional could be realized to make up full fifty per cent.; the remainder will be of slow collection, but at present the estimated values of the assets, if converted without expense, would eventually pay eighty per cent. and upward. We have as far as possible preferred detailed statements, which are herewith submitted.

Messrs. Howe & Macy have submitted to us a proposition which we also herewith submit for the consideration of the meeting, but which we cannot as a committee recommend, believing that the estate will pay seventy-five per cent. at least in the hands of Trustees. This proposition not being accepted by the creditors, the alternative seems to be for voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy, or the assignment of this property for the benefit of the creditors. We deem such assignment far more for the interest of the creditors than bankruptcy proceedings, and, therefore, recommend that a committee of nineteen be now chosen, with power to select from their number another committee, these latter having power to nominate an assignee or assignees of the partnership property and the property of the firm in trust, to collect, sell, and convert the same, and the proceeds to be distributed, after deducting necessary expenses, pro rata among the creditors, without preference of any kind. The making of such assignment by Howes & Macy, to be secured by the committee, provided the creditors of the firm shall consent to dividends arising from it in full satisfaction of the respective claims. It seems to us proper that such satisfaction be agreed to, as otherwise the assignment could not be compelled nor willingly given. As parties they seem to have no alternative except in bankrupt proceedings.

Dated New-York, Nov. 28.

W. P. TOWNSEND, Chairman.
W. BLACKSTONE,
JAMES McBRIDE,
H. W. FARLEY,
ROBERT J. HUBBARD,
C. R. BEMENT,
EDWARD HOW.

After considerable discussion it was finally resolved to accept the proposition of Howes & Macy, of paying sixty-five per cent. to the creditors, and was passed in the following form as a resolution:

Resolved, That we accept the proposition made by Howes & Macy of paying 65 per cent., as follows: 40 per cent. on the 1st of January next, 10 per cent. on the 1st of March, and the remaining 15 per cent during the remainder of the year up to January, 1875, and that same be accepted by their creditors in full payment of their claims.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

ACCIDENTS ON VANDERBILT'S IMPROVEMENT.

John Howe, aged thirty-eight years, of No. 184 East Tenth street, was yesterday seriously injured by a derrick-rope attached to the steam-engine, while at work on the improvements at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street. He was taken home, and subsequently removed to the hospital in an ambulance. ...Patrick O'Neil, aged twenty-eight years, of Ninety-second street, near Fourth avenue, was last evening seriously injured while working in the tunnel. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. ...George Lash, aged thirty-five years, of Ninety-second street and Madison avenue, fell down the unprotected shaft at Ninety-third street and Fourth avenue, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

THE HARLEM BOILER DISASTER.

CORONER KESSLER'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—THE VERDICT—THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED—THE CONTRACTOR AND ENGINEER FOUND GUILTY OF CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

Coroner Kessler yesterday closed the proceedings in the case of the fatal boiler explosion at the Fourth avenue railroad improvement, by which seven persons lost their lives. In addressing the jury Coroner Kessler particularly impressed on them the fact that every killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of any other person, where such killing is not pronounced by statute to be murder or manslaughter in some other degree, is manslaughter in the fourth degree. The facts in the present case were simply that John Balmore purchased a low-price boiler, made, in 1866, by a company now defunct, and sold, in 1868, to A. S. Cameron & Co. After being exposed from that time to all the inclemencies of the weather, this boiler, untested and in an unsafe condition, was placed in operation on the Fourth avenue. Bemer & Coyne, the subcontractors, hired this boiler from Balmore and put it in charge of John Barnum, whose qualifications as an engineer they failed to ascertain, and who, in addition to being frequently intoxicated and unfit for any duty, was supposed to run a second boiler over two blocks distant from the first one, which, as a consequence, was frequently left in charge of a carpenter and a careless and ignorant boy, thirteen years old. Neither Balmore nor the subcontractors could excuse their conduct or in any way shirk the responsibility.

The jury retired to deliberate on their verdict at 4:30 o'clock.

At 9 o'clock they returned to the Coroner's room, and after being polled delivered, through their foreman, Peter H. Jackson, the following verdict, from which four out of the fourteen jurors dissented only so far as to the criminality of the engineer, John Barnum, and the contractors, Bomer & Coyne, was concerned, agreeing:

That Louisa V. Bassford, and six others came to their deaths by the explosion of an upright boiler, situated on Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, on the 11th day of November, 1873. And, first, we find that the primary cause of the explosion of said boiler was its defective construction; second, that Messrs. Bemer & Coyne, contractors, and John Barnum, engineer, of said boiler, were guilty of criminal neglect; third, that John Balmore be censured for renting said boiler to Messrs. Bemer & Coyne without having it properly tested in accordance with the requirements of the law; fourth, we also censure A. L. Cameron & Co. for selling such a defective boiler, and fifth, that the Harlem Railroad Company be censured for their want of care in the protection of life in the management and construction of the Fourth avenue improvement under the charge of their engineers. That we entirely disapprove of and condemn the law, as it now stands, in regard to testing and the inspection of steam-boilers, and would recommend that the inspection and testing of all boilers should be made incumbent on the makers thereof as well as those using them. And that all styles of boilers should be passed upon as to the matter of safety by a competent board of examiners before being offered for sale, and that such form of boilers as said board of examiners may decide to be unsafe shall be subject to the rules and regulations as laid down by the United States authorities, and that the law be so amended as to conform to the system adopted by the United States authorities in the examination of marine boilers. That in our opinion the law for the examination of engineers is altogether inadequate. And we also recommend that a more rigid and careful examination of engineers be made.

That the Coroner be requested to transmit this verdict, with our recommendation, to the Governor and Legislature of this State and Mayor of this City.

The dissenting jurors made their verdict on the second clause, as follows:

That Messrs. Bemer & Coyne, contractors, and John Barnum, engineer of said boiler, were guilty of carelessness and neglect in the use and management of the boiler.

On being polled the following jurors gave their verdict, finding Bemer, Coyne, and Barnum guilty of criminal neglect: Peter H. Jackson, No. 332 East Fiftieth street; David Morgan, No. 139 East Fifty-third street; George Lowther, No. 69 West Fiftieth street; William H. Paulding, No. 375 Lexington avenue; Louis Saal, No. 767 Third avenue; Theodore Steinway, No. 123 East Fifty-second street; E. A. Moore, One Hundred and Seventeenth street and Avenue A; John Gillelan, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Avenue A; Dow S. Kittle, No. 6 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and Michael Tuomey, Nos. 154 and 156 East Fifty-third street.

The following jurors returned a verdict of "carelessness and neglect:" Richard Kelly, No. 130 East Sixty-first street; John B. Root, No. 500 Lexington avenue; George E. W. Stivers, Nos. 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, and Henry Grossmayer, No. 151 East Sixtieth street.

After the verdict had been signed by the jurors, Coroner Kessler ordered all the persons named in the verdict to appear before him on Monday at noon, when the case will be finally disposed of so far as the Coroner may be concerned. Bemer, Coyne, and Balmore are already out on bail, but Barnum, having been surrendered by his bondsman, is held in the House of Detention to await the action of the Coroner. The Coroner said he should comply with the wishes of the jury in forwarding their recommendations to the Governor, Legislature, and Mayor. A vote of thanks was returned by the jury to the Coroner for the manner in which he had conducted the case.

NOW AND THEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About two years since, in a private letter to one of the proprietors, I spoke of the services of your journal in crushing the "Tweed Ring" as follows: "THE NEW-YORK TIMES has attained the proud pre-eminence of dictator and leader among the journals of this country for its daring, and at last successful, attacks on the 'Ring.' In crushing Tammany Hall it has overthrown the party in the Empire State, and by a curious combination of circumstances, this will lead to the re-election of Gen. Grant; so that one journal alone in this City has turned the political tide, and what was before uncertain is now absolutely certain."

Now that 204 "javelins of the law" have pierced the heavily-gilded coat of mail of W. M. Tweed, and rendered him liable to a maximum penalty of 102 years and a fine of $25,000, it is interesting as well as instructive to look back on the days of his vaunting, when 16,000 henchmen obeyed his slightest nod, and so worshiped their god of brass that they actually raised $10,000 for a statue in imperial bronze of the great "Boss" to be placed in Central Park! We have to thank this "Marius of the Seventh Ward" for a graceful declination of the offer. It is the only thing this poor plundered City will ever give him thanks for.

How instructive now to glance at the names appended to the official circular which was scattered broadcast requesting contributions, but how melancholy to observe in what strange company some of our good men and true found themselves through their insane desire to fall down and worship the golden calf. Perhaps it was moral insanity.

Mayhap your readers may like to see the list, copied from one of your daily issues at the time:

1. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor.
2. Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff.
3. James O'Brien, Ex-Sheriff.
4. James M. Sweeny, Deputy City Chamberlain.
5. Thos. J. Creamer, State Senator.
6. Henry W. Genet, State Senator.
7. Bernard Smythe, President of the Board of Education.
8. Timothy J. Campbell, State Assembly.
9. Patrick H. Keenan, Coroner.
10. Albert Cardozo, Judge of the Supreme Court.
11. Eugene Durnin, Department of Public Works.
12. E. D. Bassford, ——.
13. William J. Kane, Civil Justice.
14. Douglas Taylor, Commissioner of Juries.
15. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel.
16. Peter B. Sweeny, President of the Commissioners of Central Park.
17. Richard B. Connolly, Controller of the City.
18. Henry Smith, Police Commissioner.
19. Michael Norton, State Senator.
20. John J. Bradley, City Chamberlain.
21. Charles E. Loew, County Clerk.
22. Joseph Dowling, Police Justice.
23. George W. Butt, ——.
24. John Scott, Police Justice.
25. Charles H. Hall, Police Justice Clerk.
26. Michael Healey, Department of Public Works.
27. Joseph Lyons, County Clerk's office.
28. Thomas Coman, Alderman.
29. J. Walker Fowler, School Trustee.
30. John Cox, Police Justice.
31. William R. Roberts, member of Congress.
32. James Watson, late County Auditor.
33. Isaac Bell, Commissioner of Board of Education.
34. Chas. P. Daly, Judge of Court of Common Pleas.
35. Oswald Ottendorfer, ——.
36. Walter W. Price, ——.
37. Charles Gaussmann, ——.
38. William Niles.

Two hundred and four javelins have pierced him, and where are his friends now? Will he hold high festival at Greenwich any more, or will he wear the "base-ball suit" and serve his time like any common convict, for one hundred and two years? Hear his valedictory:

"Nay, then, farewell!
I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full meridian of my glory
I haste now to my setting; I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more."—*Henry VIII.*

OLD KNICKERBOCKER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.

The monthly report of the City Mission for November gives the following figures: Thirty-five City Missions, 5,868 missionary visits, 398 meetings held, 119 temperance pledges obtained, 3,500 meals and lodgings given to friendless men, 250 families aided, &c. The Treasurer's statement shows: Receipts, $6,658 08; expenditures, (including deficit,) $15,273 59; deficit, $8,615 51.

AMUSEMENTS.

"AIDA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The second performance of Verdi's newest opera, which took place at the Academy of Music last evening, confirmed the favorable opinion of the opera which grew out of Wednesday's recital. "Aïda" is an admirable work, provided with a capital *scenario*, in which the master-passions are skillfully portrayed and contrasted; full of music always expressive, suggestive or illustrative; and bearing evidences in the writing of a taste and science rarely discernible in the achievements of most Italian composers. Signor Ghislanzoni has supplied a clever libretto, and Signor Verdi has set the words to music instead of doing the reverse. The result is a lyric drama of unquestionable power. The listener may not carry home a single tune from the score of "Aïda," but he will certainly leave the theatre with an impression such as no succession of ballads can produce. The representation Mr. Strakosch's company offers is so good as to make this impression almost as deep as could be desired. We say almost, because, in our judgment, Mlle. Torriani is not quite equal to the exigencies of the rôle of *Aïda*. Mlle. Torriani, it must be said, was vocally not at her best during yesterday's recital. But it is clear that under the most advantageous circumstances she is not the ideal Ethiopian captive. The upper notes of the soprano are excellent, but the medium tones are bad, and the result of a transition from a head to a chest sound is utterly wanting in the eloquence with which an organ like that of Mme. Lucca endows a similar passage. Then, too, Mlle. Torriani is rather deficient in *fiato*—to use an Italian term, for which there is no exact equivalent—and she has little breadth of style. It is not a pleasant duty to write thus of an intelligent and industrious young performer, but the task is one which cannot well be avoided. Had Signor Campanini had the co-operation of Mme. Nilsson in "Aïda," the effect of the duets in the third and fourth acts would have been literally unprecedented. As it is Mlle. Torriani is to be credited with an earnest and really telling performance, which, on account of the heartiness of the songstress, is rewarded by considerable applause. The honors of the representation, however, are mainly for Signor Campanini and Miss Cary. "Celeste Aïda" is a pretty romance, but it is interpreted at so early a stage of events as to be nearly missed in the confusion of an audience settling to the enjoyment of an evening's entertainment. Signor Campanini's share in the first two acts is thereafter limited to participation in concerted music, but in the last two he has abundant opportunity for the display of a voice which we cannot easily imagine excelled in point of range, quality, or trustworthiness. Furthermore, the tenor uses his voice skillfully, and acts in a manner betokening intellect and experience not frequently noticeable among singers. Hence we fancy we are not in error when we say that we do not think a more excellent representative of *Radames* can be gotten than Signor Campanini. Last night, he rendered with infinite variety of expression the duet with *Aïda* in the third act, the allegretto and final *ensemble* being repeatedly interrupted by applause; and he endowed the closing duo, after which *Aïda* sinks to rest in his arms, with as much charm and passion as could be thrown into that deliciously-accompanied portion of the opera. Miss Cary, whose personation of *Amneris* has raised her far above the plane to which a majority of contralto-characters confine an artist, once more surprised the audience by an exhibition of dramatic strength scarcely looked for. No one need be told that Miss Cary is gifted with an exquisite voice, and that her method is unimpeachable, but many of her admirers might have questioned the prudence of assuming a character exacting an actress as well as a vocalist. Wednesday and last evening, Miss Cary fully proved her fitness for the part by a declamation which bestowed on every phrase of the inquisitorial duet in the first act with *Aïda* its whole significance; which made the proud defiance of "the daughter of the Pharaohs," in the duo in the second act, so forcible as to cause the listeners to break out in applause, and which colored suitably the third-act duo with *Radames*, wherein love and hatred, tenderness and anger, fury and remorse are pictured in strains of unmistakable meaning. M. Maurel's personation of *Amonasro* only suggests a repetition of an opinion already printed. M. Maurel is first among Mr. Strakosch's artists, for his performances are altogether *hors ligne*. Yesterday, as Wednesday, the brief recitative in which he narrates with great dignity the story of his share in the defense of his country, and, subsequently, in a melodious and touching phrase, appeals to the clemency of the victorious monarch on behalf of his fellow-captive was delivered to perfection, while his acting and singing in the duet with *Aïda* in the third act brought about a recall which had to be acknowledged before the representation proceeded. As heretofore, Signor Nannetti was an adequate representative of *Ramfis*, and Signor Scolara acquitted himself efficiently of his regal charges. The performers were summoned before the footlights after every act, and appreciation of the superb *mise en scène*—never paralleled, in our recollection, in the matter of artistic merit or brilliancy—was evinced by numerous demonstrations of delight....At the matinée, to-day, Mme. Nilsson is to sing in the third act of "Faust," in the second of "Mignon," and in the fourth of "La Traviata." One act of "Il Barbiere," in which Miss Ida Rosburgh will make her début in opera in the United States, is also to be part of the programme.

TO-MORROW'S CONCERT.

A Sunday concert by most of Mr. Strakosch's artists is to take place, at Wallack's Theatre, to-morrow, with the co-operation of the Ninth Regiment Band. The programme is arranged as follows:

Overture, "Lurline,"........Wallace
Ninth Regiment Band.
Duet, from "The Sicilian Vespers."........Verdi
Signori Campanini and Del Puente.
Recitative and Aria, "Oh luce di quest, anima," from "Linda di Chamounix."........Donizetti
Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Romanza, "Bella siccome un angelo," from "Don Pasquale,"........Donizetti
Monsieur Victor Maurel.
Piano Solo, Faust Waltz........Liszt
Mlle. Lina Luckhardt.
Aria, "Di Pescatore," from Lucretia Borgia....Donizetti
Signor Italo Campanini.
Reminiscences of Meyerbeer, (with solos for different instruments.)
Ninth Regiment Band.

PART II.

Diana's Hunting Chorus,
Ninth Regiment Band.
Duet from "Le Nozze di Figaro"........Mozart
Mlle. Ostava Torriani and Mons. Victor Maurel.
Romanza, "Celeste Aïda," from Aïda........Verdi
Signor Italo Campanini.
Romanza, from "Dinorah"........Meyerbeer
Signor Del Puente.
Piano Solo........Mlle. Lina Luckhardt
"Valse de Concert."........Venzano
Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Ninth Regiment Quickstep........Downing
Ninth Regiment Band.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—1 A. M.—The barometer is falling in the North-west, and thence to Missouri with south-easterly winds and cloudy weather. Very low temperature, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, and high barometer prevail on the lakes, and thence to Kentucky. Partly cloudy weather, northerly and north-easterly winds, falling temperature, and increasing pressure over Tennessee and the Southern States. Falling temperature, south-westerly and north-westerly winds, and clear weather over the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling temperature, north-westerly and south-westerly winds and clear weather.

For the upper lakes, winds backing to southerly and south-easterly, very low temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the North-west and the Southward to Missouri, southerly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence to South Tennessee, northerly winds, cold and clear weather.

For the Southern States, north-easterly winds, falling temperature, and generally clear weather.

Reports are missing from the South-west.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway; 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 32°; 9 A. M., 27°; 12 M., 30°; 3 P. M., 31°; 6 P. M., 28°; 9 P. M., 27°; 12 P. M., 27°. Average, 29⅜°.

THE CASE OF SHARKEY.

The appeal in the case of Sharkey came on in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Counsel for Sharkey asked that the case go over the term. Although it had a preference, he said, yet Sharkey's present condition was not such as to make an immediate argument of the case necessary. The court directed that it stand over to the next term.

SPAIN.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Nov. 29—6 A. M.—Special dispatches to the *Times* and *Standard* give particulars of the bombardment of Cartagena.

On Wednesday the arsenal and barracks were the chief marks for the besiegers' artillery, but the cathedral and hospital were also struck.

On Friday, the Theatre, the Protestant Church, and two entire streets were destroyed, and 200 persons were killed and wounded within the city.

The insurgents have raised the black flag on the forts.

At last accounts the fire around the city was subsiding.

The loss of the besiegers has been exceedingly small.

The officers of the foreign squadrons succeeded in obtaining an armistice of four hours Friday night.

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.

THEY SEIZE THE JAIL AND ONLY YIELD UNDER THREATS TO BLOW UP THE BUILDING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—On Tuesday last the prisoners in the Clarksville Jail overpowered the guards and captured their arms. An alarm was given before they got out, and the citizens of the town surrounded the jail. One of the prisoners, "Sid." Wallace, who is sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of next month, fired a double-barreled shotgun at two citizens in the street, severely, if not fatally, wounding both. The citizens then took possession of the first floor of the jail, put five kegs of powder in it, laid a train for some distance, and notified the prisoners that unless they surrendered in thirty minutes they would blow up the building. After a short parley they surrendered, throwing their arms out of the windows. As one of the guns struck the ground it exploded, the charge slightly wounding three persons. Wallace and another prisoner were brought here last night and lodged in the Penitentiary. Wallace will be hanged next month. He has killed quite a number of men, among them the late Hon. Elisha Meers, Circuit Judge, and is the most desperate character in that section of the country.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Salem, Ohio, on Thursday, destroyed L. B. Lackard's dry-goods store. Loss, $16,000; insured for $8,000 in Western companies. Lease Bro.'s confectionery was also burned. Loss, $17,000. Two other stores were damaged; loss unknown. The Knights of Pythias' block was damaged $10,000; covered by insurance.

A fire at Brownsville, Tenn., on Thursday, burned the entire block on the north side of the square, except Filsenthal's store and the Lee block in the rear, though both were much damaged. Six stores were destroyed. Loss, $30,000. Insurance small.

THE SPRAGUE TRUST DEED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Sprague trust deed was signed late this evening by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing corporation and individual members of the family. The copy is withheld from the public until it shall be executed by three Trustees named in the instrument, which, it is now expected, will be done to-morrow morning.

A PHILADELPHIA BANKING CONCERN RESUMES BUSINESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The Union Banking Company, which suspended during the panic has resumed business with its capital increased to $700,000.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) has received a very large supply of new publications, and thus begins the Winter season under favorable circumstances. Among other books, he has a continuation of *The Parisians*, English edition, well worth preservation in this shape as the last novel of Lord Lytton's; the new "Pocket French Dictionary," to which the London *Times* recently devoted three columns of a most laudatory review; the *Fortnightly Review*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, and many other periodicals of a similar character. There is now no new book or magazine which cannot readily be obtained of Mr. Brentano, and for children's books ladies cannot do better than apply to him.

INCENDIARY FIRES AT TOPEKA, KAN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 19, 1873.

Babcock Manufacturing Company:

GENTLEMEN: At an incendiary fire at 5 o'clock this morning, in a boot and shoe house in the heart of the city, our Babcock Engine did the entire work, saving building and stock, with a loss of less than $1,000. Insurance on *stock alone* was $12,000. A better saved stock, as regards its condition after the fire, can seldom be found. The fire had been set in *four places* in the building, all at the same time, and was aided by the use of oils. Steamers were not required at all. Very truly yours,

G. O. WILMARTH,
Chief Engineer Topeka Fire Department.

—*Chicago Evening Journal, Nov. 22, 1873.*

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SENT BY EXPRESS, six pints Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator for $5. A cure guaranteed. Pain Paint removes inflammation, and subdues pain instantly. Depot, No. 181 Chatham st.—*Advertisement.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

A LUXURY to have teeth drawn as COLTON draws them at the Cooper Institute. A fact.—*Advertisement.*

Calamities will come upon us in spite of all precaution; but it is gratifying to earn that HELMBOLD'S CELEBRATED BUCHU can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Look out for counterfeits! The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. For sale by all druggists.

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Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

COY—MARSH.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, by Prof. Timothy Dwight, EDWARD G. COY, Jr., of Andover, Mass., to Miss HELEN E. MARSH, of New-Haven.

DUSENBURY—SCOTT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, D. D., A. WHIPPLE DUSENBURY, of Plainfield, N. J., to LIZZIE M., youngest daughter of the late William Scott, of New-York. No cards.

KING—BROWN.—At the West Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, D. D., JOHN F. KING, of Albany, to Miss EMMA L. BROWN, of this City.

McCORMICK—THURMAN.—In Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1873, by Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, Rector of the Church of Epiphany, RICHARD C. McCORMICK, of Arizona, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. No cards.

OSBORN—LOMAS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D., EDWARD OSBORN to ANNIE E. LOMAS, only daughter of Robert I. Lomas, Esq., all of this City.

RICH—BOND.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, by Rev. Emory J. Haynes, THEO. W. RICH to JENNIE, daughter of Oliver Bond, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SCRIVENER—LOCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26 instant, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Dr. Carter, RICHARD J. SCRIVENER, of London, England, to MARY M., only daughter of the late Charles M. Lock, also of London, England. No cards.

TENNEY—BROWNSON.—Nov. 26, at St. Michael's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Right Rev. M. Corrigan, D. D., Bishop of Newark, assisted by Rev. Gadore Daubresse, S. J., SARAH M., only daughter of O. A. Brownson, LL. D., to WILLIAM J. TENNEY, all of Elizabeth.

WILSON—ROSS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, by Rev. H. H. Blair, Mr. W. S. A. WILSON, of New-York City, to Miss MAGGIE ROSS, of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11:30 P. M., of pneumonia, SARAH JANE, daughter of the late Richard and Eliza Allison.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 589 Broome st., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M.

ARMENT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, Mrs. MARY A. ARMENT, daughter of the late Benjamin Gilmore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

BELKNAP.—At Newburg, Nov. 27, MARIETTA, wife of M. C. Belknap, in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 238 Liberty st., at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, Nov. 29.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 27, ARTHUR A. BROWN, Jr., in the 19th year of his age, son of Arthur A. and Mary A. Brown, (late of No. 5 Montague Terrace.)

Funeral Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Ann's Church, on the Heights.

CLARK.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, at Rye, MATILDA, daughter of the late Andrew Clark.

Her friends and the friends of her family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Rye Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock.

FREELAND.—On Friday, Nov. 28, at his late residence, No. 223 West 11th st., JOHN M. FREELAND.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLESPIE.—On Thursday morning, 27th inst., JOHN CLARK, son of George D. H. and Mary A. Gillespie, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his father, No. 27 West 47th st., on Saturday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

HENRIQUES.—On Monday, Nov. 24, at Colora, Cecil County, Md., PETER HOKE HENRIQUES, only child of Sarah B. and Joseph Henriques, aged 9 years, 3 months, and 24 days.

HUNT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873, RICHARD G. HUNT, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 328 East 57th st., Sunday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ISAACS.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday, Nov. 28, JONAS ISAACS, aged 63.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 343 West 14th st.

☞ Louisville and California papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, Nov. 27, SUSAN A. BAKER, daughter of the late Richard Lawrence, of this City.

LITCHFIELD.—On Friday evening, 28th inst., after a lingering illness, Elisha C. Litchfield, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, E. B. Oakley, No. 29 East 39th st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cazenovia for interment.

MERRITT.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, FREDERIC MERRITT, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th av., on Saturday morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment, 12 M. train.

MEEKER.—At Newark, N. J., Thursday morning, Nov. 27, MARY C., widow of the late John Meeker, in the 75th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended on Monday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Marcus Sayre, No. 49 Fulton st., Newark.

McILWAINE.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, Nov. 27, REBECCA AMELIA, widow of Matthew McIlwaine, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, Orange Junction, on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SEE.—On Friday, 2:20 A. M., Nov. 28, of laryngitis, ROBERT SWAN, youngest child of Amos L. and Laura A. See, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 9 days.

Two angels in Heaven.

The relatives, choir, and congregation of Jane Street M. E. Church, Company H and officers of Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., and all friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the family residence, No. 107 Christopher st., on Saturday evening, Nov. 29, at 7:30. The remains will be taken to the cemetery at Tarrytown on Sunday morning.

TITUS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday morning, Nov. 28, Miss ELIZA A. TITUS, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her nephew, Edgar S. Weed, Prospect street, Stamford, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TWISS.—At the residence of A. T. Stout, New-Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 27, Eliza M., widow of Rev. D. F. Twiss, and eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Webb.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Saturday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at First Baptist Church at 2:30 P. M.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 10 A. M. and 12 M.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; generally held 5c.@10c. higher. Wheat excited; prices higher, but unsettled and irregular; closed firm at 1c.@1½c. lower than the best prices of the day; No. 1 Spring, $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 do., $1 08¼ [illegible] $1 09½, December; $1 11¼, January; sales at [illegible] No. 3 do., $1 02@$1 05 [illegible]. Corn excited; prices higher; closed ½c. lower than the highest price of the day; No. 2 Mixed, 47c., cash; 47¼c., December; 47½c., January; seller May, 55c.; Rejected, 45c.@46c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 35½c. for No. 2, cash or December; 36c., January; Rejected, 30c. Rye firm and scarce, and prices higher; sales of No. 2 at 69c.@71c. Barley advanced, and in fair demand at $1 36@$1 37 for No. 2 Fall; 96c.@97c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions active and higher; closed [illegible] active and higher at $12@$13 12½ cash [illegible] December, closing at $13; large sales at $14 25, February, closing at $14 12½. Lard active and higher [illegible] cash; 8c., January; 8¼c., February. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher at 4¾c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Short Rib Middles; 6¾c. for Short Clear Middles; all packed Green Meats active; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Short Ribs, 6c.; Hams, 7c.@8c. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $4 75. Whisky steady at [illegible]. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, and 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, and 37,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; lower grades advanced 15c.@25c. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 08@$1 10; No. 3 Fall, $1 27½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 60. Corn active and higher at 44c.@45c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side on track; Old, 47c., at east side in elevator. Oats active and higher at 38c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye active and higher at 80c. for No. 2. Whisky firm at 88c. Pork firm at $13. Green Meats firm; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, [illegible]. Dry-salted Meats active and higher; sales mostly packed lots of Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c. Bacon firm; business small; sales of Clear Sides at 8c., seller first half of [illegible]. Lard active and higher; Steam, 7½c.@7¾c. Live Hogs active and firm at $3 85@$4 20; bulk of sales at $3 90@$4 10. Cattle quiet; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; [illegible] to prime native Steers, $3 75@$4. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 25,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,050 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 262,448 bushels; Oats, 46,900 bushels; Barley, 58,400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Baker's, $7 25@ [illegible]; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat firm, with an upward tendency; sales, 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 38; holders asked [illegible] this afternoon. Corn buoyant; sales this morning, 160,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55c.; 10,000 bushels do. at 56c.; 6,000 bushels at 57c.; sales this afternoon, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c.; 30,000 bushels do. at 56c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at [illegible]. Barley firm; Chicago No. 2 held at $1 45; Canada, $1 48@$1 48; Two-rowed State, $1 23@$1 25. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1 50; Canada, $1 50@ $1 60. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet, but firm and in good demand; prices unchanged. Wheat active, closes strong and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, new, 75c.@78c.; new, 57c.@67c.; do. Yellow, old, 66c.@ 68c.; new, 60c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 67c. Oats dull and heavy; Southern, 48c.@49c.; Western Mixed, 46c. @47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm and higher. Mess Pork, $14@$14 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, none here; Clear Rib Sides, 7c. loose, 7¼c. packed. Bacon—Shoulders scarce at 7½c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Lard—None here; prices unchanged. Western Butter active and firm; good to choice Rolls and Tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee active, firm, and ½c. higher. Whisky weak at 94c.@95c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Flour 25c. higher on all grades; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 10,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 75; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; at the close the latter held at $1 52. Corn very firm; held at 65c. Barley firm; sales, 20,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $1 30; the amount of Barley in store here is 200,000 bushels. [illegible] $1 25 for Bolted and $1 20 for Unbolted [illegible]. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—18,700 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet at $6 75@$7. Corn quiet; Old Ear, 52c.@53c. Rye quiet at 82c.@ 85c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork—A speculative demand; prices higher; $13 50 freely bid; sold at $13 75; December, $14. Lard strong; Kettle, [illegible]; a speculative demand for Steam at 7½c., December; [illegible]. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; [illegible] Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. [illegible] 6½c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear [illegible]; buyers ¼c.@½c. lower. Live Hogs firm at $4@ $4 50; receipts of two days, 40,000; shipments, 1,600; Green Meats strong; held higher; sales of Shoulders at [illegible]. Whisky firm at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Quercitron Bark No. 1 held at $35. Cloverseed in fair demand at $7@$8 25. Timothy steady at $1 80. Timothy, $2 25@$2 50. Flour quiet, fair and market firm; Superfine, $4 50 [illegible]; Extras, $4 75@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 37½; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 25@$7 75; High Grades, $8@$10. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 50@$1 60; Amber, $1 65; White, $1 70@$1 80. Rye steady. Corn steady; Yellow, 67c.@68c.; Mixed Western, 66c.@67c. Oats active; White, 51c.@53c.; Mixed, 50c.@50½c. Groceries—Nothing doing. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, [illegible]; Refined, 13¼c. Whisky steady at 94c.@94½c. for Western in iron.

TOLEDO, Nov. 28.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat advanced 2c.@4c., closing quiet; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 55; Amber Michigan, $1 42½, cash; No. 1 Red, $1 48 cash; No. 2 Red, $1 41@$1 41½. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, 54c., cash; seller December, 54c.; seller January, 54c.; seller February, 56c.; new High Mixed, 51½c.; Low Mixed, 53c., cash; no grade, 48c.; new Low Mixed, 49c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; sales No. 1 at 43½c.; No. 2 at 41½c. Cloverseed, $5@$5 10. Dressed Hogs, $5@$5. Receipts—31,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—21,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet but firm; sales of Family Extra at $5 75; A No. 1, $7; Fancy, $8. Wheat nominal. Corn firm at 58c.@62c. Oats firm at 45c.@48c. for Sacked. Rye firm at 75c.@77c. Barley nominal. Provisions firmer. Pork sold at $14. Bacon—[illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c. packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@ 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c.@7⅞c. Hams nominal. Lard held at 8½c.@9c.; orders, ¼c.@9-16c. higher. Green Meats quiet at 4¼c. for Shoulders, 6c. for Clear Rib [illegible], 6¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 7½c.@8½c. Whisky [illegible].

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Beef Cattle—The supply was only 210 car loads, or 122 short of those for last week. The market opens dull. Sales were made at 7c. [illegible]. Milch Cows—The receipts were few; the range rules from $30 to $60 for common to good, with few buyers. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were only 35 car loads, 12 less than last week; most of the receipts have gone forward in first hands. Sheep, common to fair, 3⅝c.; fair to good, 4c.@5¼c. ℔ [illegible]. Lambs common to fair, $2 50 ℔ head, or 5c.@ [illegible].

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Wheat dull; sales, 6 cars Extra White Michigan at $1 85. Rye quiet, and firmly held at 90c. for State, in store. Corn higher and in good demand for [illegible]; sales, 4 cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 71c., and about a load on the canal at 70c. Barley unsettled and rather feverish; sales, 3 cars No. 2 six-rowed State on private terms; 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte, to arrive, at $1 30, and 30,000 bushels on private terms. Oats strong with small supply; sales, 1 car White State at 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 13½; No. 2, $1 09¾, cash or December; $1 10¾, January. Oats firm and in fair demand at 35c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 48c. for No. 2 mixed. Rye steady at 76c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 202,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 187,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; sales at $5 25@$9 25. Corn dull and drooping at 67c. Oats firm and scarce at 52c.@53c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5¾c. Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Lard firm at 8½c.@ 9½c. Pork quiet and weak at $14 50.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 58@$1 59; No. 1 White, $1 54; Amber Michigan, $1 40 bid; $1 42 asked. Corn steady at 44½c. Dressed Hogs sold at $4 90@$4 95. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 60c.@61c. for old; 55c. for new. Oats easier at 44c. for No. 1 State; 42c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady, firmer, and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 16c.; strict good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 2,700 bales; gross, 3,433 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,801 bales, of which, 2,390 bales were to France; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 130,179 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,439 bales; gross, 34,672 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,229 bales; to the Continent, 15,469 bales, of which, 6,399 bales were to France; coastwise, 1,152 bales; sales, 27,750 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—Cotton—Holiday; net receipts, 2,646 bales; exports coastwise, 600 bales; stock, 49,539 bales.

Nov. 28.—Cotton strong; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Low Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,247 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,371 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,135 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,838 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,241 bales; to the Continent, 2,028 bales, of which 1,405 bales was to France; coastwise, 4,396 bales; sales, 8,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; strict Good Ordinary, 15c.; gross receipts, 762 bales; exports, coastwise, 165 bales; sales, 410 bales; Spinners, 200 bales; stock, 13,260 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 387 bales; gross receipts, 5,517 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,183 bales; to France, 1,682 bales; coastwise, 575 bales; sales, 2,108 bales; Spinners, 562 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 28.—Cotton—Demand active and firm; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 2,026 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,323 bales; coastwise, 821 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 25,574 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,075 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,921 bales; coastwise, 3,650 bales; sales, 8,100 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton—Upward tendency; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 1,941 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,744 bales; coastwise, 227 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 41,278 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,806 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,744 bales; coastwise, 2,039 bales; sales, 9,500 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16½c.; gross receipts, 1,446 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,538 bales; gross, 9,439 bales; exports to Great Britain, 405 bales; sales, 1,100 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 28.—Cotton higher; Low Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 2,370 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,720 bales; sales, 470 bales; stock, 6,095 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,582 bales; exports, coastwise, 16,935 bales; sales, 2,705 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 266 bales; exports, coastwise, 192 bales; sales, 56 bales; stock, 1,459 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 938 bales; exports, coastwise, 405 bales; sales, 447 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Wool quiet, but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 48c.@51c.; Extra, 47c.@50c.; Medium, 45c.@ 50c.; Coarse, 40c.@45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 40c.@45c.; Medium, 44c.@48c.; Coarse, 40c.@43c.; Combing, washed, 57c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 37c.@40c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine, unwashed, 30c.@32.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 30c.@33c.; Tub-washed, 45c.@50c.; Colorado, washed, 24c.@26c.; Colorado, unwashed, 18c.@22c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 35c.@40c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 35c.@40c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 18c.@22c.; California, fine and medium, 27c.@ 33c.; California, coarse, 20c.@25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 28, 1873.

There was no trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon worthy of reporting. On this forenoon trade was small but fair. The quality of the Cattle to hand was in the aggregate coarse. There were also a few top Steers to hand. Prices ranged from 8¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals were nearly nominal. Sheep sold from $4@$5 40 ℔ cwt. Lambs at 6c. ℔ lb. Trade in Hogs opened fair on this forenoon, with live Hogs worth from 4c.@4⅞c. ℔ lb.; City Dressed firm from 5¼c.@5⅞c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

S. Trauman sold for self 34 coarse Indiana Steers, from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. W. C. Dudley held on sale 30 Illinois Steers. S. Moses sold for N. Morris 48 coarse Illinois Steers, from 9½c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 58 poor Illinois Steers, from 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ cwt. J. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 10 choice Illinois Steers, price private. W. Siegel sold for N. Morris 78 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Landerbeck sold for N. Morris 34 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. C. Khan sold for self and company 224 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight all round 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Rothschild & Co. 25 coarse Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold on commission 64 generally fair Kentucky Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 160 Illinois Steers, from poor to good, from 9c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for Schomberg, 19 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 33 rough Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

At the Communipaw Sheep Market J. N. Pidcock sold 199 Sheep, weight 16,690 lbs., at $5 40 ℔ cwt.; held two cars on sale. P. Kase sold 8 Lambs, weight 560 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 4 Jersey Ewes, weight 280 lbs., at 4c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Communipaw Yards: 268 head of Horned Cattle, 561 Sheep and Lambs, 4,533 Hogs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; for the account, 93⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 92. Erie Railway Shares, 36¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37½; do. Preferred, 58½. New-York Central, 77. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 70c.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £6,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5 ℔ cent., or 1 ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 37⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 75c.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37¾c.

5:30 P. M.—The London and Liverpool markets are unusually strong. Erie Railway Shares, 38⅛. Refined Petroleum, 12½d.@12¾d. ℔ gallon; Spirits do., 13½d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 95,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken for export, and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 477,000 bales, including 74,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 62,000 bales, including 42,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December and January, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 43,000 quarters, including 25,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the same time have been 18,000 quarters, including 16,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong. Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 299,000 bales, including 154,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is active. Wheat, 13s. 4d.@13s. 6d. ℔ cental for average California White; 13s. 6d.@14s. for Club do.; 12s.@12s. 6d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s.@12s. 2d. for Red Winter. Corn, 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Peas, 42s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive firmer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8 9-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8 9-16d.; do. do. shipped December and January, at 8⅝d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8⅝d.; sales of Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable November, at 8⅞d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency.

Evening.—Bacon, 44s. ℔ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles. Common Rosin 8s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 32s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 28—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed 62s. Linseed-oil £30 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine 31s. 6d.@ 31s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Nov. 28, R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Samuel A. Reed, Esq., Referee, the following real estate, viz.: Seven three-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots on the west side of Prospect place, beginning at the north-west corner of Prospect place and Fortieth street, and six three-story brown-stone houses and lots on the south side of Forty-first street, beginning at the south-west corner of Forty-first street and Prospect place, and ten three-story brown-stone houses and lots on the east side of Prospect place, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and ten unfinished three-story brick storehouses on the west side of First avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets. The mortgages were foreclosed by the executors of the estate of Gertrude Cutting, deceased, and the property was, in each and every instance, purchased for the heirs by Walter L. Cutting, plaintiff. The houses and lots on the west side of Prospect place brought from $300 to $400 each over and above the mortgage, $9,600 each and interest from November, 1872. The houses and lots on the south side of Forty-first street, west of Prospect place, brought $250 each over and above mortgages of $10,000 each and interest from November, 1872. The house on the south-west corner of Prospect place and Forty-first street, brought $500 over mortgage of $12,800 and interest from November, 1872. The house and lot on the south-east corner of Prospect place and Forty-first street brought $500 over mortgage of $15,000 and interest from November, 1872. The first five houses and lots on the east side of Prospect place, adjoining the above, brought $400 over mortgage of $14,000 each and interest from November, 1872. The three houses and lots adjoining on the east side of Prospect place brought $400 each over mortgage of $13,900 each. The house and lost on the north-east corner of Prospect place and Fortieth street, brought $400 over mortgage of $12,400 each. The storehouse and lots on the south-west corner of First avenue and Forty-first street brought $500 over mortgage of $6,000 and interest from November, 1872. The eight storehouses and lots adjoining, on the west side of First avenue, brought $300 each over mortgage of $5,000 each, and interest from November, 1872, and the store-house and lot adjoining, on the north-west corner of First avenue and Fortieth street, brought $300 over mortgage of $6,500 and interest from November, 1872. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of the same Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 16.8 by 100, on the south side of Forty-third street, 230 feet east of Second avenue, to the same purchaser, for $2,300 over mortgage and interest of $3,500.

Joseph McGuire sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of F. C. White, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 16.8 by 100.11, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, 303.4 feet west of avenue A, to Schannette Butzel for $7,100.

The same auctioneer adjourned the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Fifty-seventh street, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue, to Dec. 11.

James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot 25 by 100.5, situate on the north side of Fifty-ninth street, 175 feet west of Seventh avenue, to Dr. H. A. Mott for $22,500 over and above mortgage and interest of $41,585. Also, sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of the same Referee, the three-story brown-stone house, and lot 17.10 by 99.11, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, 213.7 feet west of Fifth avenue, to T. H. Lee (plaintiff) for $3,000 over and above mortgage and interest of $10,700.

Also adjourned, the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue to Dec. 30. Also adjourned, the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the two lots of land running through from Fifty-eighth street to Fifty-ninth street, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue, to Dec. 5.

For to-day, public sales announced as follows are, except the last named, to take place at the Exchange:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, of five houses and lots on Mercer street, east side, 25 feet south of Bleecker street, the first lot being in size 25 by 100, and the other four lots, each 20 by 85. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 235 feet west of Eleventh avenue, lot 25 by 131.3 by 25 by 132.6. Also, similar sale, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 87.6. No. 124 Broome street, north side, 84 feet east of Pitt street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 105 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 109.2, on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 92 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, L. E. Kellogg, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, south side, 260 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——— ———, Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house in White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100, located at Morrisania, in the county named, and situated on Willis avenue, east side, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 17x75, s. w. corner Prospect place and 41st st.	$14,200
5 3-story brown-stone houses and lots, each 17x75, s. s. 41st st., adjoining, $11,000 each, total	55,000
1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 18.6½x75, n. w. corner Prospect place and 40th st.	10,900
5 3-story brown-stone houses and lots, each 17.1x75, w. s. Prospect place, adjoining, each $10,900, total	54,500
1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 17.1x75, w. s. Prospect place, adjoining	11,000
1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 19.9x60, n. e. corner Prospect place and 40th st.	13,700
3 3-story brown-stone houses and lots, each 19.9x60, e. s. Prospect place, adjoining, $15,300 each, total	45,900
5 3-story brown-stone houses and lots, each 19.9x60, e. s. Prospect place, adjoining, $15,400 each, total	77,000
1 3-story brick storehouse and lot, 19.9x50, n. w. corner 1st av. and 40th st.	7,200
8 3-story brick storehouses and lots, each 19.9x50, w. s. 1st av., adjoining, $5,600 each, total	44,800
1 3-story brick storehouse and lot, 19.9x50, s. w. corner 1st av. and 41st st.	7,000
1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 16.8x100, s. s. 43d st., 230 ft. e. of 2d av.	7,800

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 17.10x99.11, n. s. 134th st., 213.7 ft. w. of 5th av.	$13,700
1 4-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x100.5, s. s. 59th st., 175 ft. w. of 7th av.	64,085

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, 16.8x100.11, s. s. 122d st., 308.4 ft. w. of Avenue A	7,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Broadway, w. s., widened, 20.9 ft. s. of 53d st., 55x12.4	28,000
Fulton st., s. s., 76.4 ft. e. of Nassau st., 25.3x82	31,000
27th st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x83.5	18,500
30th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9	13,000
39th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	50,000
47th st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5	30,000
Same property	30,000
56th st., n. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 12.6x100.5	17,300
64th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., 50x100.5	51,750
83d st., s. s., 218.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.7x77	13,000
113th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, 50x99.11	7,500
132d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; 132d st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th av., 60x99.11; 132d st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; 133d st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11	90,000
11th av., e. s., 23 ft. n. of 75th st., 28.1x68	15,500
Same property	15,500

LEASE.

Canal st., No. 193, first floor, 3 5-12 years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE ROOMS.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE BELOW COST, near Plainfield; payments easy. Also, fine property, two to seventeen acres, at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

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FULLY FURNISHED, ONE YEAR OR MORE, four-story brown-stone, in perfect order, painted throughout, including billiard-table, French clocks, easy chairs, &c. No. 50 East 50th st., Beekman Hill; convenient, healthy, desirable. Rent $170 to right party. JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—FLATS, NO. 310 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR Astor place. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

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Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SECOND STORY, UNFURNISHED, WANTED in convenient modern dwelling, or French flat, between Broadway and 6th av., and 14th and 34th sts., comprising five or six rooms for a family of three persons. Address (by post only) stating location and terms, Mrs. DUDLEY, No. 202 East 35th st.

WANTED TO RENT—A HIGH-STOOP, UNFURnished house in a desirable location above 34th st., and between Madison and 8th avs. Address F., Post Office Box No. 4,937. Prefer dealing with principals.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 11 East 14th st., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

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SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

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PHELPS, DODGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c., CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COREN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM-engines and boilers, new and second hand, from 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60 horse-power; also hoisting and pile-driving engines very low. JOHN McLAREN, 3d and Grand st., Hoboken, N. J.

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STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

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FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of reference, by addressing L. G., Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York.

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COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, highly recommended; is a good family cook; understands soups, meats, game, larding; is a good bread and cake baker, and can make a variety of desserts; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

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COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning and larding; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY AN IRISH Protestant young man, aged eighteen years, with good recommendations, at low wages; can take care of horses, drive, help in garden, sweep, clean silver, also boots, build fires, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS coachman; has eleven years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 237 Times Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife; he, as farmer, understands all kinds of stock; his wife as cook and dairy-maid; good references from last employer. Inquire for W. H., No. 430 2d av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN; thoroughly understands his duties; would go at moderate wages; has eight years' reference from a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD YOUNG FRENCHMAN, with good references, as waiter; is a smart, active, waiter, neat and tidy; wages the least object; $18 or $20 a month. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and who can furnish satisfactory references as to capacity and honesty. Address Post Office Box No. 3,305.

WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. wish to engage a buyer for this department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ELIZABETH M. CONKLING plaintiff, against ALFRED H. SENIOR and Sarah J., his wife; Edward M. Senoir and Emily M., his wife; Charles A. Senior and Elizabeth G., his wife; Amanda M. Senior, Philip Van Volkenburgh, Daniel E. Van Valkenburgh, Charles Brenneman, William Gibson, Louis W. Towt, E. Ludlow Cooke, J. Henry Whitmore, William C. Rhinelander, Ellis N. Crow, James Treanor, John Shea, Lutner S. Bowman, James M. Shanahan, William P. Bowne, Thomas H. Harding, George Hollister, John M. Chamberlain, Joseph Malloy, and William Bennett, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1873.

THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1873.

THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n22-law6wS

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLES ROLSTON, Andrew L. Roberts, Lydia J. Roberts, Charles J. Williamson, Valentine Gleason, Gottlieb Engel, John Doe, and Richard Roe, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, with interest upon thirty thousand dollars from June 5, 1873, and interest upon thirty thousand dollars from July 7, 1873, and with interest upon fifteen thousand dollars from the 9th day of August, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

n29-law6wS*

IN THE CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY Palatine of Lancaster, Manchester District.—HUTTON vs. HAWTHORNTHWAITE.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine, of Lancaster, made in a cause, Hutton vs. Hawthornthwaite and others, the persons claiming to be the grandchildren of Miles Hawthornthwaite, late of Moss Bank, in the Township of Crumpsall, in the Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, deceased, living at the time of his death, on the 9th day of May, 1863, or to be the legal personal representative of such of the said grandchildren as are now dead, and especially the children (if any) of John Hawthornthwaite, the eldest son of the said deceased, who sailed from England in the year 1841, for New-York, in the United States of America, or their legal personal representatives, are by their solicitors on or before the 10th day of January, 1874, to come in and prove their claims at the office of the District Registrar of the above Court, situate at Cross street Chambers, in the City of Manchester, or in default thereof it will be presumed that no such children exist. Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1873.

H. WILBRAHAM, District Registrar.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH W. GODDARD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL HURLBUT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and ninety-five dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 3d October, 1873.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City, and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 4th day of October, 1873.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n1-law6wSa

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against GEORGE KUHN and JULIA KUHN, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Emanuel Lowenfels, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 39 Nassau street.

n29-law6wSa*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—City and County of New-York.—The GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, Eiker Rockefeller, Pelatiah P. Page, and Amy Willits, the Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this County, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau street.

n29-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against GEORGE KUHN and Julia Kuhn, his wife, Anthony Deleyer, John May, Pelatiah P. Page, Amy Willits, The Germania Bank, in the City of New-York, Frank Schaeffler, A. Hammacher, and William Schlemmer, defendants.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8th, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, Nov. 28th, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau street.

n29-law6wS*.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—JACOB HIRTH, plaintiff, against EMMA HIRTH, defendant—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 Bowery, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th October, 1873.

CHARLES FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 124 Bowery.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1873.

CHARLES FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 124 Bowery.

Dated 24th October, 1873.
o25-law6wS

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. CHASE, THOMAS B. ATKINS, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

RAILROAD BONDS. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, BUY AND SELL

Chesapeake and Ohio 6 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City 8 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair Midland Bonds.
Canada Southern 1st Bonds.
South-side Railroad of Long Island 1st Bonds.
And miscellaneous bonds generally.

We can offer to investors a large line of choice securities very low.

TENNESSEE STATE BONDS

We are prepared to attend to the funding of past due Bonds and Coupons of the State of Tennessee; also, to having the Old and New Bonds registered by the proper authorities at the Capitol in Nashville. The law requires this registration of all Bonds, before the Coupons maturing on and after July 1, 1874, will be paid. We are also prepared to exchange the new funded Bonds for past due Bonds and Coupons upon reasonable terms.

We have on hand and for sale some very choice investment securities.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad st.

DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

37	533	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,185	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
89	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,261	1,677	2,406
223	671	1,265	1,897	2,453
291	912	1,419	1,932	2,467
439	964	1,479	1,953	2,490
523	1,051	1,535	2,055	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD Bondholders will find an account of the history and present condition of the road in the FULL OFFICIAL REPORT of the President of the Company in THE FINANCIER of TO-DAY. Also contains the financial news of the week and its usual careful articles. Price 15 cents per copy; $5 per year. Publication office, No. 19 Dey st.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7S, DUE 1903 AND 1885.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

SAFE INVESTMENT AND SURE PROFIT. LAND BY THE ACRE NEAR NEW-YORK CITY.

This is real property. It cannot be burned up, or carried off, and its owner is his own board of direction.

Within from twelve (12) to twenty (20) miles, and from forty-five (45) to seventy (70) minutes of Chambers and Cortlandt streets, the undersigned has choice tracts of land on the Palisade Heights, overlooking the Hudson, the Sound, the Bay, and the City; also, in the valley and on Tea-Neck Ridge, to the westward—rolling ground, high and dry, beautifully shaded, and in every way adapted for laying out into villa plots—near Englewood, Tenafly, Demarest, and Closter, on the Northern Railroad, and Bergen Fields and Haworth on the Jersey City and Albany Railroad, which, as he has realized long in the neighborhood, and bought at low values, (in many cases before improvements, now complete or in progress, were begun,) he now offers for sale at from $500 to $2,500 per acre; i. e., lower than from $50 to $250 per City lot, yet more accessible, and with greater certainty and comfort the year round, to the business part of the City, than lots far up town, held from a hundred to a thousand times higher. The tracts thus offered by the acre are surrounded by thriving settlements, mostly of New-York merchants and their families, and the whole valley of Northern New-Jersey, from Englewood to Piermont, is steadily filling up with such improvements.

The undersigned will also make investments for responsible parties, and take charge of their interests for a share in the profit. Reference to the Hon. W. W. Phelps, No. 26 Exchange place; Francis A. Palmer, Esq., President of the Broadway Bank; the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Geo. S. Coe, Esq., President of the American Exchange Bank.

Principals apply to CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY CONVERTIBLE BONDS

For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 119 Liberty st. to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

STOLEN FROM GEORGE ALLEN—CHECK drawn to his order by D. Geary, for $265; also, one dated Dec. 4, for $200, payable thirty days after date. The above is not indorsed, is made payable at People's Bank, New-York, and payment on it has been stopped.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of the American Paddle-wheel Company will be held at their rooms, (J. M. Chapman's,) No. 9 Wall st., at 1 P. M., Nov. 29, 1873.

J. BURSON, Secretary pro tem.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL A. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York. ASSETS........OVER [illegible].

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. SHILLS, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 54th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF DECEMBER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of the number of bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders can facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made.

By order of the Executive Committee.

CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st.

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 59 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMpany on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Agency of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from the lectures to his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (Imperatrice speciale.)

NEW-YORK'S IRON ORE-BEDS

THE IRON INTERESTS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CROWN POINT, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

While the Summer and Fall of 1873, with their steam-boat tourists, their artists, and their holiday pedestrians, have been quietly coming and going, and casting their lights and shades on the Adirondack Mountains and the shining surface of the waters of Lake Champlain, an enterprise "of great pith and moment" has been in course of rapid development in connection with the Crown Point iron district, an enterprise of such magnitude that it may some day more than likely bring Crown Point into honest rivalry with Port Henry, its near neighbor, while it cannot fail to add largely to the already surpassing glories of the iron district of Lake Champlain. This is no new enterprise; it is simply the enlargement and development of an old one—the bringing of the powerful resources of a wealthy stock corporation to bear on an undertaking the carrying out of which by any individual firm was found to be impracticable.

There is one matter in connection with the Lake Champlain iron region, and one which doubtless had much to do with the reorganization on so great a scale of this Crown Point enterprise, which is of the greatest importance. I mean the completion of the New-York and Canada Railroad, now in course of construction. Running down the western shore of the lake, this line of railroad, by its connection at Whitehall with the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Company, forms the last link of the chain between the iron regions of Lake Champlain and the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Here we have the railroad managers' beau ideal of a through freight traffic—train-loads at each end of the line. Lake Champlain wants Pennsylvania's coal; Pennsylvania longs greedily for Lake Champlain iron ores. When this through road is complete, each will supply its own wants at equitable rates of transportation. There will be no charging two cents per ton per mile for carrying coal from the mines to the lake, "because the cars have to go back empty." The same cars which bring the coal can and will carry back the iron ore. Thus it should be possible for the railroad to get a good margin of profit by carrying the coal one way and the iron ore the other way, at the rate of a cent and a quarter per ton per mile, respectively. But the saving of even a half cent per ton per mile enables the coal shippers to supply the Lake Champlain market at a reduction of $2 50 per ton, and the iron mine-owners on Lake Champlain to lower the price of their ore to a like extent to the Pennsylvania iron masters. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will be, so to speak, the factor or agent for two entirely different classes of producers. Pennsylvania cannot consume all her own coal; neither can Lake Champlain consume all her own ore in her own furnaces. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company steps in and equalizes things, and, in so doing, makes money for the owners of the ore-beds, makes money for the owners of the coal mines, and, having two such strings to its bow, I suppose makes money for itself. But, be it as it may at the Pennsylvania end of the line, there is no doubt that there is a very powerful identification of interests between the railroad company and the iron ore bed-owners at the Lake Champlain end. It is difficult to see how this can redound otherwise than to the advantage of Lake Champlain, and the still further development of its iron mines, more especially in the neighborhood of Crown Point.

The Crown Point iron ore beds are about ten miles, as the crow flies, from Lake Champlain. They lie in the Laurentine range of mountains, the same range in which the great Port Henry mines lie, at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the level of the lake. Though of the same rich, magnetic character as the Port Henry ores, the Crown Point ores differ widely from them in the formation of the deposits. At Port Henry it is a solid mass; at Crown Point it is a network of them. One might compare the great beds of Port Henry to the solid jewelry, and the innumerable veins of Crown Point to the rare and costly laces, which assist one another, while vieing with one another, in Nature's adornment. The veins strike and intersect in all directions; little need of a miner's compass and its deflecting needle to show which way the vein works. The outcrop will be an all-sufficing guide for some time to come. The existence of these extensive deposits of iron ore was known as early as the year 1827; but as those who owned the land valued it only for the fine timber upon it, no account was ever made of the iron ore, although traced upon the surface for a long distance, till many years afterward. The property at this time was divided into two portions—that belonging to Messrs. Penfield & Harwood, and that belonging to the Messrs. Hammond. About 1835 Penfield and Harwood built a forge, in which they used, and continued to use till they parted with their property about a year ago, the ore which they raised from the mine known as the Penfield Mine. The bloom iron made in this forge was of a very superior quality, and of late years has been used entirely for wire and cast steel. Although the mines on the Penfield property have been worked for over thirty-five years, they have not yet been dug down fifty feet into the ore. In 1845 Messrs. Hammond built a charcoal furnace about three quarters of a mile from their ore beds. They operated this furnace successfully for twenty-six years, when it was burned down, making a superior quality of pig-iron. The reputation of this iron for purity and strength and the fact of its being entirely free from phosphorus rendered it particularly adaptable for conversion into Bessemer steel; and after the late John Griswold erected his Bessemer steel works at Troy, the entire product of this furnace, till it was burned down in 1871, was shipped to Troy for that purpose. As only from 5,000 to 6,000 tons of ore per annum were required for running the furnace, just that amount and no more was raised from the mine, and that in the most primitive fashion; the Hammonds making no further explorations than were absolutely necessary in order to enable them to raise enough ore to keep the furnace going. Penfield & Harwood took precisely the same course in supplying the forge at Irondale from their Penfield mine.

For this reason this remarkable deposit of ore has remained undeveloped till about one year ago, when the Hammonds bought up the entire interest of Penfield & Harwood in the property and, joining it to their own, thus making together about 24,000 acres of ore and timber lands, sold it to the Crown Point Iron Company, an organization composed of capitalists in New-York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, retaining for themselves a one-half interest in the property. Among the stockholders in this company besides the Hammonds are Mr. Dickson, Col. Leonard B. Cannon, A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, the Scrantons of Scranton, W. G. Sloane, John Astor, John A. Griswold & Co. of Troy; Gen. Diven, Mr. Potter, the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, and Mr. Allport, the manager of the great Midland Railroad in England, the two last gentlemen being largely interested in the celebrated Barrow mines of Cumberland, in England. Other English capitalists are also stockholders. The company was organized about a year ago with a paid-up capital of $1,200,000. It was February before operations were begun; but the company have made new openings into the mines, and worked the old ones, besides doing any amount of prospecting. They have nearly completed a railroad twelve miles long, from the lake to the mines, with docks, canal, dumping tressles, and everything complete, upon the lake shore, the New-York and Canada Railroad running along the docks. They have also very nearly completed two splendid blast furnaces adjacent to the docks, besides making many other improvements on the property, including an enlargement of the forge, a new dam, and a new separator at Irondale, and buildings, schools, and houses for the use of the laborers up at the mines. The company has built sixteen double frame houses, each of which will accommodate two families; two very large houses, each accommodating six families; three boarding-houses for single men, and a large school-house. A church will soon replace the temporary accommodation for religious services. This is not a bad showing for the first nine months' work in such an undertaking.

As I parted with old Mr. Charles Hammond, one of the pioneers in iron at Crown Point, and who, in his eightieth year, hale, hearty, and six feet high, takes a deep and intelligent interest in the vast structure which is being builded on the foundations he laid a generation ago, the morning was so bright and enlivening, though sharp and cold, that I told him I was very glad the railroad was not yet completed, as I should enjoy the drive in Gen. Hammond's open Stanhope phaeton more than a ride on an engine or an ore car. I was wrong, grievously wrong! Nature played all sorts of pranks when she put Crown Point together. The surrounding fields are, consequently, as undulated as a chopping sea, and what does duty for a road to the mines is very like a plank stair-case, with a plank only in about every fifteen or twenty feet. Jolting! Good Heavens! I never came so near being jolted inside out in my life, and thankful I was when we reached the forge at Irondale about half way to the mines. The forge has been recently enlarged so as to run six fires instead of four, and with the new separator and charcoal kilns will turn out a largely increased product. A new stone dam has been placed in Putnam's Creek, which will greatly improve the water-power, and other minor improvements have been made. It is near here that one catches the first glimpse of the new railroad, which goes winding through the valley. About two miles before reaching the mines we passed the old blast furnace. It is in ruins, as may be said of the surrounding hills, which have been made bare of their woodland covering, in order to supply charcoal for the furnace and forge. A few more awful jolts and we reached our destination; and, as by this time the sun had played us false, it was as desolate, bleak, and wild a spot as any disagreeable-minded genius could desire as a residence for his worst enemy. Piles of ore and broken rock, deep gullies, the yawning mouths of the pits, unfinished buildings and apparatus, twelve inches of mud, and an occasional profane teamster are not desirable accessories to a raw, damp day and a cutting wind in the mountains.

On our arrival Prof. Herring, the company's geologist, mineralogist, engineer, and Superintendent of Mines, at once took me in charge, and I am thankful to say that he turned out to be the only geologist I have ever encountered of whom I did not feel greatly in awe at once. When I was at Port Henry I found no geologist, and boldly took the opportunity of asking Mr. Brinsmade why he did not engage the services of one. To my infinite horror (and we were at the moment descending into the mines) he replied:

"Why, we've got four hundred down below here."

"Four hundred," I exclaimed. "What do you mean?"

"I mean," he replied, "that I consider all our best miners to be excellent geologists. Their very labor must teach them all they need to know in that way in connection with iron mining."

It may be all very well at Port Henry, where the ore lies in one vast bed, to get along without the assistance of a professed geologist; but in the case of the Crown Point Mines, where the workings are in veins, it requires a thorough technical education in geological formations, strata, &c., in order to be able to trace in advance the direction of veins, or to recover a lost vein, or to strike new openings into veins. Prof. Herring conducted me all over such of the company's ore lands as have been or are being developed, explaining in an easy and interesting way the course of his operations; his reasons for sinking an opening here, or being convinced that this vein would work round to that vein, and so on, till I believe I had a sort of bird's-eye view in my mind of the subsoil formation of the whole of that mountain. I could see the great veins of ore streaming about, intersecting one another, joining and separating, like a shallow river that has many courses, and I tried to picture to myself the fabulous wealth that lay hidden snugly away, but which will in time stir around at the call of the powder-keg and pick-ax, and find its way down the winding railroad, till, after many transformations, it finally turns up on the profit and loss sheet of the company's ledger.

The ore being distributed in veins, instead of being accumulated in one vast mass, as at Port Henry, any number of openings can be made wherever it is thought desirable to strike the vein. Thus, in the Penfield Bed, and the Hammond Mine, there are altogether twenty-two openings, while one of the veins in the Penfield lies exposed to view for a long distance, lying in a gully of rock as it were. The average yield of ore from the mines at present is 200 tons a day; but when the new hoisting machinery which is now being put up is completed, it will increase the capacity to 400 tons a day. The ores are all highly magnetic, in gneiss formation, the veins being unusually well defined. The Penfield Mine has been opened on the surface for nearly a quarter of a mile; the vein being on an average about twelve feet in thickness. Underlying this vein is another vein, which is now being worked and has an average thickness of about twenty-three feet. And underlying this second vein is still another vein and one of greater value, as it is at least thirty-two feet thick. All these three veins have a dip of about thirty degrees; but the extent of the vein and the extreme depth of the dip cannot thus far be ascertained, and in all probability never will be ascertained. At the No. 3 opening of the Penfield Mine this vein is intersected by the North Mine vein, the strike or direction of which is north-westerly, dipping to the north-east. Three openings have already been driven into this vein, and with ample reward, for 100 tons of excellent ore are raised daily from them. This fine vein extends for over half a mile in length, and, as far as it has yet been opened, shows a deposit varying from twelve to twenty-two feet in thickness. About a quarter of a mile south of the old Penfield Mine there is a vein now being worked at two openings. This vein has a somewhat remarkable formation. It runs all around the hill, a circle of three-quarters of a mile, like an iron hoop to bind the hill together, dipping toward the centre as it goes. The vein varies from five to twelve feet in thickness. There are several other veins being opened on the Penfield property, which, though not yet fully developed, promise to yield large and rich deposits. In fact, the whole mountain side seems to be seamed and interlaced with veins of iron ore, after the fashion of the mazes in a child's puzzle. The Hammond Mine is located about three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of the Penfield bed. This mine has an outcrop of a quarter of a mile in length, dipping about forty degrees. The thickness of the vein varies from ten to twenty-five feet. Though all the ore which was worked up in the Hammond blast furnace, during the twenty-six years it was in blast, was taken from this mine, and though the mine has been worked to a depth of nearly 500 feet, only a beginning on the deposit of ore seems to have been made. As far as appearances go, the quantity remaining may be almost inexhaustible. The ores from these mines are still hoisted by horse power; but the company is now erecting a powerful and costly hoisting apparatus, to be driven by steam power; an endless wire rope working round a revolving drum, drawing up the heavily-laden cars. The ore from all the mines is very similar in character, and the vast heaps of it, between 30,000 and 40,000 tons, only awaiting the completion and opening of the railroad to be transported to the lake for shipment, glisten and sparkle in the sunlight, and impress one with the very great desirability, if possible, of owning an iron mine. The ore is a steel gray, magnetic ore, close and crystalline, and requires no separating for the blast furnace. For the forge it has, of course, to be separated. Worked in a blast furnace, the ore makes a very superior grade of pig-iron.

The following tables of analysis show the richness of the pure ores from the Penfield and Hammond beds, and the entire freedom from phosphorus of the ores, both rich and lean, in all the beds. It is this freedom from phosphorus which, by rendering it suitable for steel, adds so largely to its value:

ANALYSIS OF "PURE" ORE FROM PENFIELD BED.

	Per Cent.
Sesquioxide of iron	64.98
Protoxide of iron	30.18
Protoxide of manganese	0.17
Lime	1.07
Alumina	2.46
Silica	1.44
Total	100.30

Equivalent to 68.96 per cent. of metallic iron.

ANALYSIS OF "RUN OF MINE" ORE FROM PENFIELD BED.

	Per Cent.
Sesquioxide of iron	55.60
Protoxide of iron	25.24
Protoxide of manganese	0.31
Magnesia	0.12
Lime	0.58
Alumina	1.09
Silica	17.44
Total	100.38

Equivalent to 58.55 per cent. of metallic iron.

ANALYSIS OF "RUN OF MINE" ORE FROM HAMMOND BED.

	Per Cent.
Sesquioxide of iron	50.13
Protoxide of iron	23.29
Protoxide of manganese	0.38
Magnesia	0.85
Lime	1.28
Alumina	4.22
Silica	20.02
Total	100.17

Equivalent to 53.21 per cent. of metallic iron.

The Crown Point Iron Company also have a large deposit of ore on the shore of Lake Champlain, about one mile south of their new blast furnaces; but the ore, which contains some sulphur, has not been developed at present. They have also a deposit of hematite ore at Whitehall, which they have been working this season. This ore will prove very valuable to work in with their magnetic ores. These mines, however, have not been sufficiently explored to be able to judge with accuracy of their extent. Thus far the development of the company's ore land has been confined to one spot—only a few acres in extent. But, when we consider the lavish riches of iron which lay hidden all through the surrounding region, and with the outcroppings first on one hill-side, and then on another, it is evident that, out of the whole tract of property belonging to the company—24,000 acres in extent—there must be many other places with rich veins and deposits ready to the company's hand. It would appear that the amount of ore to be raised from these Crown Point iron mines will only be governed by the limit beyond which the company are not prepared to extend their operations. The demand for steel has vastly increased of late years from many causes, not the least powerful of which is the increased facility for making it brought about by the introduction of the Bessemer process. Other reasons are to be found in the surely progressive substitution of steel for iron, on account of its vastly greater durability and its superior tensile strength. There is, too, in using steel in place of iron, a saving of twenty per cent. in the weight of the metal used to answer the same purpose. At Crown Point there is a whole district of the great Lake Champlain iron region especially suitable for Bessemer steel. That entire district belongs to the Crown Point Iron Company. It is this very description of ore—that suitable for making Bessemer steel—which is so scarce. Great Britain is paying high prices and importing large quantities of it from Spain and Algiers. This Crown Point ore is the only large deposit east of Lake Superior which is suitable for the purpose. In the course of years, then, these mines will doubtless rival in extent and value the great mines of Port Henry. I do not see, however, where competition is to come in, for rich and magnificent as are the Port Henry ores, they have enough phosphorus in them to preclude their being used for making pig metal for steel. These two great companies, then—next door neighbors let us call them—will be rivals without being competitors, inasmuch as they supply markets for entirely different purposes. So far as their business is concerned, it is difficult to see how or where their interests can clash. On the contrary, it would seem that they should have one common purpose—the advancement of the iron interests of Lake Champlain.

The railroad from the lake to the mines is being constructed under the superintendence of Gen. Diven, who has got the line so far graded and laid that it will be completed before the end of the year—though it was only begun on the 1st of May. The road is twelve miles in length, and has an average ascending grade of ninety-six feet to the mile. Its cost will be about $300,000. At the lake it has connections with the New-York and Canada Railroad and switches to the entrance of the blast-furnace elevator and on to the extensive trestle-work for dumping the ore into cars and canal-boats. The docks are admirably planned. They are built out into the lake, and can at any time be enlarged to almost any extent, as the company has a frontage on the lake of nearly one mile. A canal runs into the docks at right angles to the lake, and under the dumping trestle. This will enable six barges to be loaded at one time. Some idea of the extent of the work which has been done at these docks may be gained by the fact mentioned to me by Gen. Hammond, that they had to cut down six acres of timber to provide the piles alone.

At the docks are the two splendid blast-furnaces which the company are constructing, and which are rapidly approaching completion. The furnaces, which have been built from the plans and under the superintendence of Mr. Rumpf, of Cold Spring, N. Y., are provided with Ford's heating ovens, and, as the New-York house agents say of their brown-stone houses, "with all the latest improvements." The height of the stacks is sixty feet, and the diameter of the boshes sixteen feet. The engines and all the iron work were made at the West Point Foundry. Each of the furnaces will turn out from thirty-five to forty tons of pig-iron a day. When completed the expenditure on the two furnaces will amount to from $450,000 to $500,000.

I do not like to say good-by to Crown Point without calling attention to one thing in connection with the name of Hammond and this village which will interest the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Old Mr. Hammond, stanch Republican and Unionist, too old to go to the war himself, raised a company of cavalry at his own expense, sent his eldest son, Gen. Hammond, the present President of the Crown Point Iron Company, to represent him, and actively engaged in persuading his fellow-villagers to go and fight for their country. With what result is recorded on a costly and beautiful marble monument, 34 feet in height, which stands in the heart of the village, facing the Hammond mansion. The record gives the names of 67 out of the 290 volunteers who went to the war from the village of Crown Point, but who did not return—and that out of an adult male population of only 650. The following simple inscription appears on the front face of the shaft:

To the memory of the heroic Volunteers of Crown Point, who gave their lives as a sacrifice for their Country and Humanity, in the suppression of the Great Rebellion of 1861-65, this Monument is erected by their grateful fellow-citizens.

C. F. HAMMOND.

SKATING.

A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY PASTIME

THE ORIGIN OF THE ART—ITS HISTORY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING WINTER—A BRILLIANT SEASON EXPECTED.

Skating is emphatically an American amusement, a national institution, and no panic, war rumor, nor commercial depression can rob it of its charms or lessen the number of its votaries. Indeed, it has been remarked that in times of difficulty and doubt the number of persons who skate is largest. The amusement first came into vogue in New-York just after the financial crisis of 1857, and the number of persons who visited the skating ponds during the Winters of the first years of the war has never been exceeded since. This season, notwithstanding the dullness of trade and the war cloud that hangs over the country, promises to be the most successful known for many years. The reasons for this are manifold. An American to live must be active; this is shown in all his pursuits, and is evident in the very means of relaxation and enjoyment which he has adopted. Everything in the United States, to be popular, must have a foundation of work. The average German is happy when he can sit, surrounded by his family, at his own fire-side, or sipping beer at the hearth-stone of his neighbor. A Frenchman thinks he is enjoying himself when he lolls in the sun at the door of his favorite *café*, and has money enough to drink large draughts of poisonous absinthe. How different are the amusements of rough old Briton's offspring. Base-ball is the national game, because there is hard work in it, and skating is the favorite Winter amusement, because it is difficult to learn well, and cannot be practiced without exertion. If a New-Yorker is out of employment, he amuses himself in some way that brings the sweat to his brow, and sends the blood through his veins. He cannot be idle, and so if factories, stores, and offices are closed against him, he takes to the work of ball-playing or to the cheap and active amusement of skating. For these reasons it is expected that the art will be practiced with even more than the old-time enthusiasm during the season which is about to open.

THE ORIGIN OF SKATING.

Exactly at what period the exercise of skating originated is unknown. It is very certain however that the art was not known to the Greeks or Romans, as there never has been found in either language any special term to express either skate or skating. In the north of Europe it was practiced in very remote ages, and in old German and Swedish chronicles are found many allusions to the sport. There can be little doubt that it originated among the Scandinavians. In one old German volume skating is said to have originated in the "north country" about 200 years after Christ. In the same work it is stated that the art of sliding on snow-shoes is still older, and belongs also to the "north people." At the present time the inhabitants of the mountains of Sweden and Norway make a general use of snow-shoes in their journeys, and on this account the Finnish people have for centuries been called the "skria finnai" (sliding Finns.) After the uses of iron became known and was worked in the north of Europe, runners of that metal were put under the snow-shoes, and in this way a proficiency was gained in skating on the ice, and the present form of skate developed. In the Norsk Saga it is often mentioned that the young men of the North were "like to birds of the sea flying swiftly over waters sealed with the kiss of the Ice King." Among these "north people" were also reckoned the Saxons, who conquered the south part of Britain, and by whom it is probable the use of skates and other Northern customs were introduced into England. It has long been supposed in this country, indeed a usually well-informed newspaper published in New-York, in a long article on the origin of skating, states definitely that the art was first known in Russia. This, however, is a mistake. Forty years ago skating was almost entirely unknown in that country, and even at the present day it is only generally practiced at St. Petersburg, and there only on an artificial ponds supported by German and English patronage. In the interior of Russia skates are quite unknown, and at the capital, three Winters ago, a young American, counted quite an ordinary skater in this country, created a profound sensation by a display of figure skating. The people had never seen anything of the sort before. This may seem strange, and it will be wondered at that the exercise is not more extensively cultivated in so cold a country. It must be remembered, however, that the rapid rivers and streams of Russia freeze so unevenly, and present so rough a surface, as to afford no facilities for the sport.

Another theory is that skating originated in Holland. This, however, is disproved by Von Bährenbach, who states that the practice was introduced into the Low Countries by the English. Strutt, in his *Sports and Pastimes*, acknowledges his inability to trace the introduction of skating into England, but expresses the opinion that it originated in the necessities of the northern countries, and was probably introduced by the Saxon conquerors of the island. Bishop Percy, in his translation of Runic poetry, alludes to skating as one of the accomplishments of the North, and the hero of one of the old Finnish legends is made to say, "I know well how to perform eight exercises. With courage do I fight, my seat on horseback is firm, in swimming I am skilled, I glide along the ice on skates, I am dexterous at the oar, I excel at darting the lance, but cannot pierce the heart of the maid I love." In one of the tables of the *Edda*, upon the King asking what the young man could do who was to accompany Thor, Thaialfe answers, "In running upon skates he can dispute the prize with all the countries," to which the King replies, "The talent is a fine one and worthy of all praise." In another part of the *Edda* the Winter god, Uller, is spoken of as being distinguished for his beauty and his fine skating. Everything would seem to point to the Scandinavians as the originators of the art, and the Norse or Saxon conquerors as its introducers into England.

In London skating has long been a favorite pastime, and in books of the time of Henry II. frequent mention is made of the practice. Fitz Stephens, in his chronicle of London, says: "Some doe tye bones on to their feet and under their heels, and, shoving themselves by a little picked staffe, doe slide as swiftly as a bird flyeth in the air or an arrow out of a crossebow." Thomson relates:

"They sweep
On sounding skates a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the winds."

The skates used in the time of the second Henry were made of the shin-bone of either a deer or sheep. Such a one was found some few years ago in the bogs near Finsbury Circus, in Moorfields. It is formed of a round bone made smooth on one side, and has a hole at each end for a cord or strap to fasten it to the shoe. The identity of this primitive skate would seem to be established by the following from a writer of the time: "When that great moor which washeth Moorfields at the most north wall of the city is frozen over, great companies of young men go to sport upon the ice, and some are better practiced than others, and bind to their shoes bones, as the legs of some beasts, and hold stakes in their hands, headed with sharp iron, which sometimes they strike against the ice, and they doe go on with speed, as doth a bird in the air, or darts from some warlike engine." In another old work it is said that the young men wore skates of bone cut rudely away at the sides, so that they resembled the prow of a boat, and were about a foot long. Great care was taken to have them well greased "so that the drops of ice-water might glide off, and make no stay to the skater's progress." As appears from these extracts, the art of skating was known at a very early day in Great Britain. It was not until about fifty years ago, however, that it became a fashionable amusement. At that time the "Edinburgh Skating Club" was formed, and at once all over the Kingdom skating became a favorite pastime. In 1830 the London Skating Club was founded, and soon after many important improvements in skates were made. Up to this time a rude and heavy iron and wooden shoe, which had taken the place of the bone skate, was in use, but now figure skating was introduced to some little extent, and the invention of the well-known English "short steel" followed. For a long row of years the Londoners practiced the art of figure skating, and became very proficient in it. Recently, however, from some causes, the amusement has declined in popularity.

In Germany skating has for many years been a favorite sport. Goethe speaks of it in several places, and in the works of an old Hanoverian poet is found the following allusion to the art:

"Wie war ich doch unendlich froh
Als ich auf blanken Schlittschuh lief
Die 'Bea' auf der einen Seit'
Und Julie auf der andren."

The Germans are still very fond of the exercise, and in Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, and other cities skating clubs exist, and ample accommodation is provided for its practice. Figure skating has never made much progress. Ladies and gentlemen skate the plain movement forward, but no curves or "rolls" are attempted.

SKATING IN NEW-YORK.

As stated above, skating first began to be popular during the Winter following the panic of 1857. At that time the managers of the Central Park opened the ponds to the skating public as an experiment. At first only boys and young men availed themselves of the privilege, but very soon large numbers of young ladies began to take part in the health-giving exercise, and the park authorities determined to continue to keep the ponds in order for the use of skaters. The next Winter old and young flocked to the park, and on some of the fine days no less than 40,000 are known to have visited the ice. People who three years before had amused themselves at the expense of the urchins who had "scraped" on one foot in the street gutters and on the small patches of ice at the outskirts of the City, became themselves learners of the art, and envied the same urchins for the proficiency they displayed. Clubs and other organizations devoted to the promotion of skating sprang up all over the country. The requirements of the lovers of the exercise called new trades into life, and gave a fresh impulse to old ones.

The manner of skating improved wonderfully during the three years that followed the opening of the park ponds. The ridiculous "spread-eagle" figure at one time considered the very height of perfection, was laughed down, and instead of clattering over the ice with the noise of a Dublin outside car, skaters were seen gliding with fairy-like rapidity, winding intricate webs and graceful curves, twirling in dizzy circles, and darting here and there as noiselessly as shadows.

In January, 1863, the New-York Skating Club was organized. At first its members skated on a small pond at Seventy-second street and Fifth avenue, and had their own club-house erected at a cost of some $2,000. Owing to some misunderstanding with the Park Commissioners, however, they moved to the so-called Fifth avenue private pond, at Fifty-ninth street. Here the club remained for two seasons. In 1868 the old Fifth avenue pond was given up and "Mitchel's" started just opposite. The members of the club skated for three Winters on this pond, but were obliged to seek other quarters when it was discontinued. In the Winters of 1871 and 1872 they occupied the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, on Fifth avenue. In addition to the two private ponds mentioned, two or three other smaller ones were from time to time established, none of them, however, being successful. The Central Park Ponds presented greater attraction, and the idea of maintaining a private pond profitably in New-York has been abandoned. In 1869, upon the erection of the Skating Rink, the Empire City Skating Club was organized, and skated for three Winters in it. The members of this club, and also those of the New-York Skating Club, now skate on the lake in Central Park. Since their organization they have done much to improve and promote the art of skating, and it is admitted on all sides that among their members are to be found the best fancy or figure skaters in the world.

Since the opening of the Central Park Ponds in 1858 there has been skating upon them as follows: During the season of 1858 and 1859, 16 days; 1859 and 1860, 36 days; 1860 and 1861, 27 days; 1861 and 1862, 50 days; 1862 and 1863, 6 days; 1863 and 1864, 24 days; 1864 and 1865, 50 days; 1865 and 1866, 28 days; 1866 and 1867, 30 days; 1867 and 1868, 61 days; 1868 and 1869, 38 days; 1869 and 1870, 1 day; 1870 and 1871, 48 days; 1871 and 1872, 47 days; and 1872 and 1873, 49 days.

The greatest number of persons known to have skated in one day is 60,000. The average daily attendance is about 20,000.

THE FIRST SKATES USED IN AMERICA.

The first skates used in this country came from Holland, and will still be remembered under the name of "turn-overs." They were made of combined wood and iron. The runner was long in front, and terminated in a coil of several windings, the end of which was decorated with a brass knob. That part of the iron which rested on the ice was grooved with a so-called "gutter." In the heel of the wood-work an iron peg was placed; this was intended to go into the heel of the shoe, and to steady the foot. The "turn-overs" were fastened to the shoe by a numerous and complicated arrangement of straps and buckles, wound round and round the instep and ankle. Where it was not possible to pull the straps tight enough, pieces of wood were employed, and twenty years ago skaters could be seen with from ten to a dozen little plugs of wood pushed between the skate strap and shoe.

When skating became fashionable, and the Central Park Ponds were opened, people began to see how ridiculous the existing skates were, and shortly afterward the one or two dealers began to import English skates. These were quite an improvement, and although at first considered dangerous because of the sharp cut of the runners and the shortness of the toe piece, they soon became very popular. The improved heel strap and the broad toe strap were introduced with the English skate. But American mechanics were determined that, if possible, they would make a skate even better than those of English manufacture. The result of their experiments was the introduction of the American "Rocker," and the ladies' shoe skate. None of these, however, seemed exactly suited to the wants of the public, and new patents with screw fastenings and toe caps, short runners and long ones, "guttered" and smooth, of steel, wood, iron, and silver, sprang up on all sides. But they all had the same fault. In common with the Holland and English skate, they had to be secured to the foot with straps, drawn so extremely tight as to cause numbness and pain. Skating began to lose favor, and it was found necessary to invent some new mode of fastening. After many trials a New-York skate maker succeeded in devising a system of clamps for the toe and heel, by which the skate could be securely attached to the foot, and all straps dispensed with. At first, the new skate was clumsy and heavy, and did not find much favor; but it was continually improved, and at length adopted by the New-York Skating Club, and thus received the name, "club skate." The thickness, curve, height, and length of runner are still matters of dispute, but generally the New-York skate is accepted as most nearly perfection. The skate in question is made entirely of English steel. The toe is long and full; the heel, though curved like the ordinary "rocker," is long, affording support to the body in all positions, and dispensing with the old style of square heel. The skate is secured to the foot by two clamps, which run in a groove on the under side of the sole, and are drawn together by a steel screw. The clamp is sharply ribbed inside, for security of fastening. The heel is fastened by a button which runs into and under an iron plate set in the boot-heel. The only objection to the club skate is, that the shoes must be made with this plate in the heel, and cannot well be used for walking. No skate has yet been invented, however, which can be fastened securely without the plate arrangement.

Previous to 1858 but very few skates, and these of an inferior quality, were manufactured in America. Now nearly 100,000 club skates alone are made by different factories throughout the country, and many of them are exported to England and Germany. Upward of 150,000 wood and strap skates are made each year by a firm doing business in this City. Another house, having large factories in New-England, manufactures 20,000 club and 110,000 wood skates in the same period. In 1858 the best American skate made could be bought for thirty-five cents, and imported English skates cost only $1. Now a pair of silver and gold plated club skates, of the best workmanship, costs $25.

During conversations had with several large skate manufacturers in this City, it was stated that the present season gave every indication of being a very busy one. The late panic would not effect the sales unfavorably. Of the more expensive patent and club skates a fewer number would probably be sold. But the demand for the ordinary American wood skate would be much greater than usual.

THE COMING SEASON.

The skating season of 1873 and 1874 promises to be a very brilliant one. All over the country the managers of the various skating ponds and rinks are making preparations for the approaching Winter, and in some of the skate factories the hands are working on extra time to fill home and foreign orders. Work on the waiting-rooms and refreshment-stands at the lakes and ponds in Central Park was commenced last week, and is being rapidly pushed forward. The main building which is being erected at the lake will be 120 feet long and 50 wide. It will be two stories high. The first floor will be devoted to the use of skaters generally, and will also contain a long lunch-counter. The second floor is to be fitted up as a ladies' waiting-room, and, in addition, will contain two private rooms where dinner can be served to parties. The building will have entrances on the park and to the ice, and will be finished on the 10th of December. The earliest skating ever known on the park ponds was on the 11th of December, and the Park Commissioners endeavor to have everything in readiness for the skating public on or before that date. The houses on Harlem Lake, and on the small pond at the Fifty-ninth-street entrance, will also be ready at the same time. The large lake has a skating surface of about twenty acres, and will be lighted at night by twelve chalk lights. Harlem Lake, having an area of twelve and a half acres, will be illuminated by six, and the pond, comprising four and three-quarter acres, by five lights.

Every effort will be made to keep the ice smooth and free from snow. With this end in view, the Commissioners are having twelve improved snow-plows and ice-cutters constructed. When advisable the ice will be flooded and the cracks filled. Few persons know what it costs to clear the ponds of the Central Park from snow. The average amount expended for this purpose is $12,000 a year. Last year it reached $22,000.

During former seasons there has been considerable complaint that sufficient notice was not given when the ice on the park ponds was in good condition. This year the office of the Park Department is connected by telegraph with the Central Park, and it is understood that in addition to the notices heretofore given, a red ball will be displayed on the Domestic Sewing-machine Building when the ice is safe for skating.

For some time after the failure of the various private ponds in the City, the members of the New-York Skating Club practiced on the Park ponds, and large crowds were in the habit of collecting around to witness the feats of some particularly good skater. In this way the ice was cracked up considerably, and the enjoyment of the other skaters interrupted. On this account the Park Commissioners gave orders that the fancy skating be prohibited whenever a crowd was attracted by the performance. This order was, of course, very distasteful to the members of the club, and last year they petitioned the Commissioners to allow them one corner of the lake for fancy and figure skating. In compliance with this request, the club members and other figure skaters were allowed the exclusive use of the East Bay of the large lake. The same privilege is to be granted to them again this season. The club is negotiating for the purchase of a piece of ground on Sixtieth street, near Second avenue, upon which to establish a private pond, but it is not probable that they will be successful this season.

IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn skating began to be generally practiced at about the same time that it became fashionable in New-York. In 1860 the Washington Skating Pond was established, and continued for two seasons. During its existence it was the home of the Washington Skating Club, the members of which soon became noted for their proficiency in figure skating. The Union Skating Pond was commenced in 1861, in Williamsburg, and still continues to enjoy the patronage of the district. It is the oldest existing inclosed skating pond in the country. Fancy-dress carnivals on ice, afterward so popular, originated here.

In 1863 the Capitoline Pond was established, and has enjoyed a prosperous existence up to the present. Copper's Pond, in Bushwick, started in 1865, but was successful for only two years. Since then four attempts have been made to establish ponds in Brooklyn, but they have all ended disastrously to their proprietors. This result was, no doubt, caused by the opening of the magnificent skating lake in Prospect Park. In 1867 the Brooklyn Skating Club was organized. It still exists. Brooklyn and Williamsburg have produced many fine skaters. Among them may be mentioned the veteran Palm Johnson, said to be one of the oldest skaters in the country, and certainly the first figure skater on Long Island. The approaching season in Brooklyn promises to be a very brilliant one. At the Prospect Park Lake, which has a skating surface of about sixteen acres, (fifty acres could be used if necessary,) active preparations are being made for the accommodation of the skating public. The waiting and refreshment rooms are being repaired, and new ice-cutters and snow-plows constructed. The lake will be illuminated at night by some 600 powerful lamps, and a band of music will be in attendance on certain days.

The Union Pond, which has a skating surface of six and one-half acres, will be opened as usual this season. Three hundred lamps will illuminate the pond at night, and during the season several base-ball matches, on skates, and masquerade carnivals are to be held. The Capitoline Skating Lake will, it is hoped, be opened as usual this Winter. It is not certain, however, as the property has passed into the hands of new owners. The Capitoline has a skating surface of nine acres, and has always been a favorite resort of the residents of Brooklyn.

It is stated that both the New-York and Brooklyn Rinks will remain closed this Winter. Ice will only form in them on very cold days, and they have always been run at a loss to their proprietors.

SKATING MATCHES.

A number of skating matches for various prizes are to be held in New-York and other cities during the coming Winter. At all contests, persons entering for prizes will be required to skate the following movements and figures:

1. Plain forward and backward movement.
2. "Lap-foot"—as field step, and in cutting circle.
3. Outside edge roll, forward, ("Dutch roll.")
4. Outside edge roll, backward.
5. Inside edge roll, forward.
6. Inside edge roll, backward.
7. Cross roll, forward.
8. Cross roll, backward.
9. Change of edge roll, forward—commencing either on outside or inside edge.
10. Change of edge roll, backward—beginning either on inside or outside edge.
11. (a.)—"On to Richmond," *i. e.*—cross one foot in front of other, and with back stroke outside edge go backward or forward.
(b.)—Reverse "On to Richmond," *i. e.*—going forward by forward, outside edge stroke given alternately behind each leg.
12. "Locomotives"—forward, backward, sideways—single and double.
13. Waltz steps.
14. Spread-eagles, inside and outside edges.
15. Figure threes. (a.)—Beginning inside or outside edge. On field and in eight. Including "Flying Threes." (b.)—Double three, beginning inside or outside edge.
16. Grape-vines. Including "Philadelphia Twist Vine," &c.
17. Toe and heel movements. Embracing pivot-circling, toe-spins, (*pirouettes*,) and movements on both toes, &c.
18. Single flat foot spins and double foot whirls.
19. Serpentines. (a.)—Single foot—forward and backward, right and left.
(b.)—Following feet—forward and backward, right and left. In "two foot eight."
20. Figure eight on one foot, forward.
21. Figure eight on one foot, backward.
22. Changes of edge—single and double.
23. One foot loops, inside and outside edges. Simple and in combination.
24. One foot ringlets, inside and outside edges. Simple and in combination.
25. Specialties. Embracing *original* and *peculiar* movements.
26. General display of combined movements, at the option of the contestant.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR MILL GIRLS.

A Baltimore firm have recently opened a large new boarding-house, erected for single girls at work in their cotton-duck factory at Woodbury. The house is a four-story frame, containing fifty-five bedrooms. It is about 125 feet in length and 35 feet wide. Each bedroom contains two single beds and will have two occupants. Each apartment is comfortably furnished, and is 11 by 13 feet, with ceiling from 9 to 10 feet in height. On each floor there is a room for invalids, and all the necessary wash and bath-rooms, closets, and other conveniences. There are four parlors, carpeted with Brussels carpet, and neatly and comfortably furnished; also, a library, to be well stocked with books, magazines, and papers, and an organ, for the use of the inmates. The kitchens, and other departments of a first-class boarding-house are represented to be all that could be desired. It is lighted with gas and heated with steam, and contains a steam laundry. Three meals each day will be furnished the boarders, and the house will be closed regularly at 11 o'clock P. M. The building and furniture cost $35,000, and the charge for board and washing for each girl will be $2 50 per week.

THE SPANISH VIEW.

GEN. BURRIEL'S LETTER TO CAPT. LORRAINE.

The letter addressed by Gen. Burriel to the commander of her Majesty's steamer Niobe, in response to the latter's request relating to the English prisoners, has been referred to. A translation of the letter in full is given below. It will be found interesting as presenting the Spanish view of the question:

To Mr. Lambton Lorraine, Commandant of Her Britannic Majesty's Steamer Niobe:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 11, 1873.

I have carefully read your courteous note dated the 9th, and although I could say much against the singular theories you present on the interpretation and application of international law, I am compelled to refrain, as I have already advised you, and I repeat today that if, as the subordinate military and civil authority of this province, it is my sacred duty to strictly observe and enforce the laws of my country, it is not competent for me to discuss or reply to the reclamations and protests which may be made against them, if, in fact, there should be any room for such in opposition to the natural, incontestable, and perfect right, which Spain has, along with all other nations, and the same which all individuals possess, to defend themselves, to administer justice, and to punish whoever should attempt to attack the safety, order, system, regimen, and government by her established.

I leave it to your ready and intelligent penetration to acknowledge and admit, as it is clearly and distinctly evident, that this important right, this precious prerogative, has been treated with contempt in the most barefaced manner, to the astonishment of the whole world, by piratical acts on the part of the crew and "expeditionaries" (*expedicionarios*) of the filibuster steamer Virginius, which for some time since has been occupied in nothing but carrying contraband of war, damaging to the integrity and independence of the Spanish nation; and with the wicked aim of fomenting in this land a fratricidal struggle—a struggle which, causing in itself horror to all decent people, and carrying in its train incendiarism, death, and the ruin of the most sacred interests, is universally condemned, and is without any justifiable motive to legitimize the proceedings of those who have provoked it, and who directly or indirectly sustain it.

Interest in your fellow British subjects, and the general love for one's neighbor, for I call attention to the fact that you officiously appoint yourself counsel for all the prisoners of the Virginius, is the governing motive of the request in your letter; but, if these are plausible grounds, I, who give way to no one in humanitarian sentiments, and exercise Christian charity whenever it is in my power to do so; I, who feel my soul troubled and saddened whenever the law punishes a man with death, no matter how low and vile he may be; on solemn occasions, and under the most critical circumstances, as at present on this island, when it becomes necessary for a nation to shed blood in order to maintain the integrity of her territory, and to punish and impress her enemies, native and foreign; obeying a sad but imperative necessity for her preservation. I have to say, and you must know, that this occasion having arrived, he that, as I, or any one else in Spain or in England, and all civilized countries, obeys the laws of the land, executes the orders of his superiors, and follows the strict code of the army, must restrain the beatings of his heart, and smother such feelings in his breast, because in such epochs in the lives of nations it is not a time to feel, but a time to act with energy and activity as the laws demand, in order to satisfy the public rights so terribly outraged.

Allow me to ask you, as you serve in a distinguished institution of the noble English nation, whether, in my place, you would not do as much in carrying out the laws of your country?

Have you not considered that if the pirates of the Virginius were to be pardoned, as some of them were before, even for a second time, that might escape justice, elude punishment, and come again to perpetrate the same crimes, satiating themselves, as they have done, like wild beasts, with the blood and spoils of the Spanish soldiers, from traitorous ambuscades—which is the way they carry on the war here—and never front to front on open ground?

And again, supposing for a moment that some of the prisoners of the Virginius, for whose lives you are interested, were really English subjects, which you will not be surprised to hear that I deny, or doubt, since they have come without papers, and as they come without any testimony to prove their nationality or individuality, it may be said that they belong to all nationalities, or indeed to none. In the same way that they have said they are British subjects, they may say they are Russians, Persians or Chinese. But, really, they have come from nowhere else save from that plague of adventurers without country, family, or religion, the offscouring and gangrene of nations, capable of embracing any cause, however infamous and vile, that will allow them to satiate their desire for desolation and pillage. Do you believe, in good faith, that they deserve the protection of anybody, or that anybody will defend them?

Ah! Señor Commandante, noting how and when the feelings of humanity are appealed to in favor of these unfortunate beings, I am constrained to reply that the present invocation and pity toward them are, at the least, inopportune and ill-timed.

It would have been more noble and more dignified had the superior authorities of Jamaica, before this, not consented that there should have been a focus of conspiracy in the City of Kingston against Spain, and "that upon the knowledge of the arrival of the steamer Virginius in that port, whose hostile plans and intentions against Spain were well known, and the vessel considered a pirate in the conscience of all nations, inasmuch as she intended to carry an expedition, not the first, as it was well known that on former occasions she had landed men and all kinds of munitions of war on the island, in equal or greater quantities than the one she was then engaged in, although some of the said cargoes fell into our hands through the designs of God, who clearly favors us—it would have been better, I repeat, that knowing, as was notorious, that her officers publicly walked the streets, parading in the uniforms of the Cuban insurgents, and knowing that before sailing for the coast of Cuba, they held a banquet, in order to still more excite their minds, cement friendships, and to compromise the men, better and more worthy would it have been, I repeat again, to advise the uncautious, perverse, or deluded of their danger, and to convince or compel them to desist from their ill-advised and foolhardy designs, instead of interceding for them now, when they are lost, and there is no human remedy for their condition. Better, and more in conformity with the principles of humanity and loyalty, would it have been had that authority, in compliance with its duty, in accordance with that which is prescribed with international law, prevented the sailing of the Virginius, which certainly took place amid congratulations and hurrahs for the abominable cause which they were going to defend. In doing this, international law would have been complied with and a friendly power would have been served, and surely the shedding of the blood of the deluded victims of a criminal and dangerous enterprise would have been avoided.

This, then, would have been eminently laudable, humane, and politic, but as it was not done, and they were abandoned to the pains and penalties of destiny, of what avail is it now to appeal, in the name of humanity, for the lives of men that nations reject, and that civilization and morality repudiate?

Such compassion, as you will not deny, is, as I said before, utterly out of place and too late, and the law, therefore, must be carried out, and it will be carried out without fail, unless the superior authority of this island, with which you may communicate regarding your reclamations and requests, may determine upon some other course, inasmuch as I can do no more than obey orders and do what the law prescribes.

Before concluding this note I will make an observation, which in this case is, I think, well founded, opportune, and proper. Does it not seem strange to you, which is for us a lamentable and depressing contrast, which we cannot understand or explain, that, while a feeling of pity, in support of which a law has been invoked, of which I have no knowledge, and which I do not believe can be stipulated for in the agreement of international relations, impels you to ask the lives of the pirates of the Virginius, that there is never or rarely to be seen, even among those who call themselves friends of my country, any one to sympathize with us for the precious blood which has been shed and is being shed in torrents in this country, or to condemn the cruel torture and horrible death which the insurgents inflict on the Spanish soldiers, for whom there is never any pity or commiseration in the war, nor any one to interpose his mediation, or influence, or requests to stay such horrors or to prevent their being committed.

In conclusion, I will repeat, nevertheless, that which I have already announced concerning the law having its course. And if, by the legal proceedings, the death sentence be decreed against any one of the prisoners of the Virginius, be he of whatever nationality he may, he will be executed without fail. I am not in the habit of allowing myself to be overawed by any one, and I will not take notice of any petition, unless his Excellency the Governor Captain General of this island orders me to do otherwise.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1300 Western Union.. 66½	400 Union Pacific.... 23
200 do.......c. 66½	200 do........ 22⅞
500 do...... 66⅝	100 do.....b3. 22⅞
5000 do...... 66⅝	100 do...... 22⅞
1300 do...... 66⅝	2200 do...... 23
800 do.....c. 66⅝	900 do...... 23
100 do...... 66⅞	100 do.....c. 23
900 do...... 67	300 do...... 23⅛
900 do...... 67⅛	1400 do...... 23
300 do.....c. 67¼	400 Atlantic & Pacific. 14⅞
1000 do...... 67⅛	400 do...... 15
100 do.....c. 67⅛	200 do...... 15⅛
100 do...... 67⅛	300 C., C. & I. C...... 23¾
100 do...... 67	100 do...... 23⅛
300 do...... 66⅞	100 do...... 23⅛
400 do...... 67	1000 do...... 23
300 Panama...... 86½	100 do...... 22⅞
100 do...... 87	200 North-western.... 48½
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 92	100 do.....c. 48⅝
100 do...... 91⅞	100 do...... 48½
100 do.....b3. 91⅞	300 do...... 48⅝
100 do...... 91⅞	300 do...... 48¾
100 do...... 91⅝	200 do...... 49
100 do.....s3. 91⅝	100 do...... 49⅛
100 do...... 91¾	800 do...... 49⅝
100 do...... 91⅞	100 do...... 49⅝
100 do...... 91⅞	200 do...... 49⅞
100 do...... 92	500 do...... 50
100 do...... 92⅛	600 do...... 49
100 do...... 92	100 do.....b3. 48⅞
100 do...... 91⅞	400 do...... 49
100 do...... 91⅞	100 do...... 48⅞
300 Erie...... 45½	40 do...... 48¾
300 do...... 45	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 35
100 do.....s60. 45	200 St. Paul...... 36
100 Pacific Mail.... 32½	300 do...... 35⅞
1000 do...... 32	500 do...... 35⅞
100 do...... 32⅛	400 do...... 36
100 do...... 32⅛	400 do...... 36⅛
400 do...... 32½	100 do.....b3. 36⅛
100 do.....b3. 32½	100 do...... 36
100 do...... 32⅛	400 do...... 36⅛
300 Rock Island.... 94⅛	200 do...... 36⅛
100 do...... 94⅛	100 do...... 36⅛
100 do...... 94	300 do...... 36⅝
100 Ohio and Miss.... 26	300 do...... 36⅝
300 do...... 25⅝	300 do...... 36⅜
300 do.....s3. 25¾	100 do...... 36¼
100 do...... 26	100 do...... 36⅛
200 do...... 26	100 St. Paul Pref.... 60
100 do...... 26	200 do...... 59⅝
500 do...... 26	100 do...... 59⅞
1000 Lake Shore.... 72½	800 Tol. and Wab.... 47½
500 do...... 72⅝	200 do...... 47½
500 do...... 72⅛	800 do...... 47⅝
2500 do...... 72⅜	1000 do...... 47⅝
100 do...... 72⅛	100 do.....c. 47½
100 do.....c. 72⅛	100 do...... 47⅝
100 do...... 72⅛	200 do...... 47⅝
100 do...... 72⅛	400 do...... 47⅞
100 do.....c. 72⅛	100 do.....c. 47⅞
1300 do...... 73	700 do...... 48
300 do...... 72⅝	1400 do.....b3. 48
100 do...... 72⅝	1400 do...... 48¼
400 do.....c. 72½	100 do.....b30 48¼
1100 do...... 72⅞	500 do...... 47⅞
300 do...... 72⅞	100 do...... 48
1000 do...... 72⅞	100 do.....c. 48
100 Pacific of Mo.. 34¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 115¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...... 114⅝
3,000 do...... 115¼	
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 109	10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.....b. c. 108⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.....b. c. 108⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s.... 87½	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 60
4,000 S. C. 6s, n., J. & J. 8½	100 do...... 59
1,000 do...... 8½	20 Chi. & R. I...... 93½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.....b. c. 85	100 do.....b. c. 93⅞
	400 do.....b3. 94
7,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. R. 104	200 do...... 94½
1,000 Erie 4th M.... 91½	200 do...... 94
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 89.	50 Union Pacific.... 23
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 91½	500 do.....b. c. 23
2,000 L. S. Div. bds.. 89	300 do.....c. 22⅞
2,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 92½	200 do.....c. 23
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 79	900 do.....c. 23⅛
1,000 do.....b. c. 78½	200 do...... 23⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 70½	200 do...... 23⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, in. 58	500 do.....b3. 23¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div.... 82	500 do...... 23¼
	100 do.....c. 23¼
1,000 G. West. 2d... 78	600 do...... 23⅛
1,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s 102	300 do...... 23⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st 97	1600 do...... 23¼
2,000 Ohio & M. s. 2d. 70	200 do.....s3. 23
1,000 do...... 71	200 do...... 23
1,000 do...... 71	300 do.....b3. 23⅛
1,000 do...... 72	2700 do...... 23¼
1,000 Can. So. 1st.... 58	100 do...... 23¼
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 91	600 do...... 23⅛
5 Del. & H. Canal. 108½	2300 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 109	500 do...... 23⅞
100 M. L. & M'g. b. c. b3 10	200 do...... 23⅞
100 Canton Co...... 57	15 Clev. Pitts. Gt... 80
100 Consol. Coal.. b. c. 46	40 Morris & Essex.. 90½
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. b3 32¼	22 do...... 90½
100 do...... 32⅝	40 Del., L. & W...... 93½
10 W. Fargo Ex.. b. c. 65	100 do.....b. c. 93⅝
11 Mich. Cen. R...... 67	50 Chi. & N. W.. b. c. 48⅝
100 Panama...... 87	1500 do...... 49
100 W. Un. Tel.. b. c.. 67	48 do.....b3. 49
100 do...... 66⅞	550 do...... 50
100 do...... 67	2100 do...... 49⅛
100 do...... 67	100 do...... 49¼
100 do.....s3. 67	2300 do...... 49⅛
100 do...... 67⅛	100 do...... 49½
100 do...... 67⅛	400 do...... 49
100 do...... 67⅜	73 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 70
100 do...... 67⅜	100 do.....b. c. 69¾
200 do...... 67⅛	100 do...... 70
100 do...... 67⅛	100 do...... 69
11 do...... 68¼	100 Tol. & W.. b. c.. 48⅛
100 do...... 67⅝	100 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 67⅝	100 do.....s3. 48⅛
100 do...... 67⅝	100 do...... 48¼
100 do...... 67⅝	500 do...... 48¼
100 do...... 67⅝	600 do...... 48⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.. b. c. 92	200 do...... 48⅝
100 do...... 92⅛	200 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 92⅛	200 do...... 49
100 do...... 92¼	300 do...... 49⅛
100 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 49
100 do...... 92¼	300 do...... 48⅞
100 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 49
100 do...... 92⅛	500 Bos., H. & E.. b. c. 1½
100 do...... 92⅛	20 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. 124½
300 Mil. & St. P... b. c. 36½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.. b. c. 33¾
300 do...... 36⅛	500 Ohio & Miss.. b. c. 26⅛
100 do...... 36⅛	500 do...... 26⅛
300 Erie Railway.. b. c. 44½	300 do...... 26⅛
100 do...... 45	300 do...... 26
100 do...... 46	400 Ohio & Miss Pf. b. c. 58
100 do...... 46	19 do...... 57
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 72⅛	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 23½
100 do...... 72⅝	100 do.....c. 23⅛
100 do...... 73	100 do...... 22⅞
100 do.....c. 73	300 do...... 23
100 do...... 73¼	300 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 73⅛	200 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 73⅛	1200 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 73⅛	200 do.....b3. 23⅛
100 do...... 73⅝	1400 Atl. & P. Pf. b. c. 15
100 do...... 73⅝	200 do...... 15⅛
100 do...... 73⅝	100 do...... 15⅛
100 do.....b3. 73⅝	100 H. & St. Jo.. b. c.. 25
100 do...... 73⅝	200 do...... 24⅞
100 do.....b3. 73⅝	50 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 35
100 do...... 73⅜	100 do.....s3. 35½
100 do...... 73⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 114¾	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...... 113¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64...... 109½	18,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...... 114½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64...... 110⅝	7,000 do...... 114½
1,000 do...... 2¼. 110⅝	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R...... c. 107⅝
3,000 do...... 111	
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...... 2¼. 111	20,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.. 110¼
2,500 U. S. 10-40 C... 108½	1,000 do...... 2¼. 110½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union.... 67⅛	150 Harlem...... 115
100 do...... 67⅛	5 Panama...... 88
1700 do...... 67	700 Union Pacific.... 23
1800 do...... 66⅞	700 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 66⅞	700 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 67	400 do.....s3. 23⅛
100 do...... 67⅛	600 do.....b3. 23⅛
300 do...... 67⅛	800 do...... 23⅛
200 do...... 67⅛	500 do...... 23⅛
300 do...... 67⅛	400 do.....b3. 23⅛
50 do...... 67⅛	900 do...... 23⅛
300 do...... 67⅛	850 do...... 23⅛
300 do...... 67⅛	200 North-western.... 49⅛
100 do...... 67	200 do...... 48⅛
1100 do...... 66⅞	100 do...... 48⅝
100 do.....c. 66⅞	40 do...... 49
100 do...... 66⅞	200 do.....s3. 48⅛
1100 do...... 67	200 North-western Pf. 69¾
150 do...... 66⅞	100 do...... 69⅞
100 do...... 66⅞	100 St. Paul.....s3. 36⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 92⅛	700 do...... 36
100 do...... 92⅛	500 do...... 35⅞
100 do...... 92⅛	700 do...... 35⅝
100 do...... 92	600 do...... 35⅞
100 do...... 91⅞	200 do...... 35⅝
100 do...... 92⅛	200 do...... 35⅛
100 do...... 91⅞	300 do...... 35¼
100 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 35⅛
100 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 35⅛
100 do...... 92	300 do...... 35⅛
100 do...... 91⅞	100 do...... 35⅞
100 do...... 91⅞	200 do...... 35⅝
400 do...... 91⅝	100 do...... 35⅜
500 do...... 91⅞	600 Ohio & Miss.... 26⅛
300 do...... 91⅝	100 do.....s3. 26⅛
100 do...... 91⅝	700 do...... 26
200 do...... 91⅝	400 do...... 26⅛
100 do...... 91⅝	500 do...... 26
400 do...... 91⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.....s3. 48⅛
100 do...... 91⅝	200 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 91⅝	200 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 91⅞	400 do...... 48⅝
100 do.....b60. 92⅛	900 do...... 48⅛
100 do.....c. 91⅞	400 do...... 48⅛
150 Pacific Mail....c. 32⅛	400 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 31⅝	100 do.....b30. 48⅛
100 do...... 31⅝	300 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 31⅝	300 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 31½	300 do...... 48⅛
600 do...... 31⅝	700 do...... 48⅛
800 do...... 31⅝	100 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 31⅝	500 do...... 48⅛
100 Rock Island.... 93⅝	300 do...... 48⅛
100 do...... 93½	100 do...... 48⅛
6 do...... 93⅛	10 Del., L. & W.... 93½
200 Lake Shore.... 73⅛	15 do.....c. 94
800 do...... 73⅛	100 Fort Wayne.... 89¾
1400 do...... 73	200 C., C. & I. C.... 23⅛
100 do...... 72⅞	600 do...... 23
100 do.....b3. 72⅞	800 do.....s3. 22⅞
100 do.....s3. 72⅞	500 do...... 23
100 do...... 73	300 do...... 23¼
500 do...... 73⅛	100 do...... 23⅛
100 do...... 73⅛	100 do...... 23¼
100 do...... 73⅛	200 do.....b3. 23
100 do...... 73	100 do...... 22⅞
500 do...... 72⅞	300 do...... 23
500 do...... 72⅞	200 do...... 23¼
500 do...... 72⅞	400 Pacific R. of Mo.. 34
500 do...... 72⅞	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 15
400 do...... 72⅞	200 do...... 15⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 C. C. & Ind's 1st.....b. c. 96½	400 U. Pac.....b. c. b3. 23½
5,000 do...... 96½	1000 do...... 23⅛
7,000 U. Pac. 1st M... 79	1000 do.....b3. 23⅛
3,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 70½	300 do...... 23⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, in.... 58	500 do...... 23⅛
3,000 Mer. & Ex. 1st. 101½	900 do...... 23⅞
3,000 West. Un. Tel. B. 90	300 do...... 24
1,000 Tol., Peo. & W., West Div...... 70	400 do.....b3. 24
	1500 do...... 24
20 Del. & Hud. C.... 110	800 do...... 24⅛
58 do.....s. 110	700 do...... 24⅛
100 Con. C. of Md. b. c. 46	500 do...... 24⅛
300 West. Un. Tel.. b. c. 66⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts. Gd. 79⅛
300 do...... 66⅝	400 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 48¾
300 do...... 66⅞	200 do...... 48⅞
700 do...... 67	200 do...... 49
300 do...... 67⅛	800 do.....b3. 49¼
300 do...... 67⅛	50 N. Jersey Cen.... 95
100 do...... 67⅛	100 do.....b. c. 94
100 do...... 67⅛	100 do...... 94
100 do...... 67⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.. b. c. 93⅛
100 do...... 67⅛	100 do...... 93⅝
1300 do...... 68	400 do...... 93⅞
200 do...... 68⅛	200 Del., L. & West.. 94
300 do...... 68⅛	100 do...... 94⅛
500 do...... 68⅛	210 do...... 94⅛

100 Wells-F. Ex.. b. c. 65	200 Mil. & St. Paul. b. c. 35⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H.. b. c. 91½	200 do...... 35⅞
200 do...... 91⅞	75 do...... 35⅞
1000 do...... 92	800 do...... 35⅞
200 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 35⅞
300 do...... 92¼	200 do...... 36
300 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 36
300 do...... 92½	400 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 59½
1100 L. Sh. & M. S. b. c. 72⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.. b. c. 48½
100 do...... 72¾	100 do...... 48½
400 do...... 72⅞	300 do...... 48¼
500 do...... 72⅝	300 do...... 48⅛
500 do...... 73	500 do...... 48⅛
500 do...... 73¼	200 do...... 48⅛
400 do...... 73⅛	100 Pit., Ft. W. & C. Guar.....b. c. 89¾
300 do...... 73⅜	
700 do...... 73⅞	100 St. Louis & I. M.... 50
200 do...... 73⅞	300 Ohio & Mis.. b. c. 26½
800 Pac. Mail.... b. c. 31⅞	100 do...... 26¼
600 do...... 32⅛	100 do...... 26⅛
500 do...... 32⅛	1300 do...... 26½
350 Col. C. & Ind. C. b. c. 23	600 do...... 26⅝
100 do.....b3. 23⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.. b. c. 33½
200 do...... 23⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf.. b. c. 15½
1100 do...... 23⅛	

SALES FROM 2.30 TO 3 P. M.

600 Western Union... 68⅛	1500 Erie Railway.... 46
200 do...... 68	100 do...... 45¾
600 do...... 67⅞	100 Union Pacific. b3. 24⅛
300 do...... 67⅝	800 do...... 24⅛
800 do...... 67⅝	100 do...... 24⅛
400 do...... 67½	900 do...... 24⅛
300 do...... 67⅝	300 do...... 24⅛
800 do...... 67⅜	610 do...... 24⅛
600 do...... 67⅝	500 do...... 24⅛
800 do...... 67½	400 do...... 24⅛
500 do...... 67⅜	1300 do...... 24
700 do...... 67⅛	200 do.....b3. 24⅛
100 do...... 67⅜	100 do.....s3. 24
200 do...... 67½	800 do...... 24
100 do...... 67⅜	200 do.....b10. 24
500 do...... 67⅜	200 do...... 23⅞
100 do...... 67⅛	600 do...... 24
100 do...... 67⅛	50 do...... 24⅛
600 do...... 67¼	100 do...... 23⅞
400 do...... 67⅛	200 do...... 24
1100 do...... 67	700 do.....b3. 24
300 do...... 66⅞	100 do.....s3. 23⅞
1200 do...... 67	300 do...... 24
100 Del. & Hud.... 110	300 do.....s3. 24⅛
100 Pacific Mail.... 32⅛	500 do...... 24⅛
100 do...... 31⅝	100 do.....b3. 24⅛
100 do.....b3. 31⅝	550 do...... 24⅛
100 do...... 31⅝	100 do...... 24⅛
400 do...... 31⅛	2200 do...... 24⅛
100 U. S. Express.... 60	100 do.....s3. 24
600 Rock Island.... 93⅝	700 do...... 24⅛
200 do...... 93⅝	100 do...... 24⅛
300 do...... 94	300 do...... 23⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hudson 92⅛	500 do.....b10. 24
200 do...... 92⅛	800 do.....b3. 24
100 do...... 92⅛	100 Panama...... 86
200 do...... 92	200 Ohio & Miss.... 26½
400 do...... 91⅞	100 do...... 26⅜
500 do.....s60. 92	100 do...... 26¼
500 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 26⅛
200 do...... 91⅞	800 North-western.... 48¾
100 do...... 91⅞	100 do...... 48⅞
700 do...... 91⅝	100 do...... 48⅞
250 Tol. & Wab.... 48⅛	5 do...... 48
200 do...... 48¼	600 do...... 48
300 do...... 48⅝	100 do...... 47¾
300 do.....b3. 48⅛	100 do.....b10. 48
100 do...... 47½	135 North-western Pf. 70
100 do...... 47¾	100 do...... 69½
100 do...... 47½	100 St. Paul...... 35¾
100 do...... 47⅞	200 do...... 35¼
500 Lake Shore.... 73¼	100 do...... 35⅛
300 do...... 73⅛	150 do...... 35⅞
700 do...... 73	100 do...... 35½
300 do...... 72⅞	100 do...... 35⅝
100 do...... 73	100 do...... 35⅝
100 do.....s3. 72⅞	100 do...... 35¼
300 do...... 73⅛	200 do...... 35
200 do...... 73⅛	100 do...... 35⅛
300 do...... 73⅛	200 St. Paul Pref.... 59¼
1000 do...... 73⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo. b3. 25
500 do...... 73⅜	1400 C., C. & I. C.... 23½
200 do.....b60. 74	100 do...... 23⅛
200 do...... 73⅜	300 do...... 23¼
200 do...... 73⅜	100 do.....b3. 23⅜
100 do...... 73⅜	300 do...... 23⅛
300 do...... 73¼	500 do.....b3. 23⅜
300 do...... 73	100 do...... 23¼
600 do...... 72⅞	700 do...... 23⅛
600 do...... 72⅞	500 do...... 23
300 do.....b3. 72⅞	100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 15⅛
500 do...... 72⅞	100 do...... 15½

FRIDAY, Nov. 28—P. M.

The first announcement on the Street after the Thanksgiving Holiday of yesterday, was the buoyancy in the English markets on the reduction of the Bank rate of Interest to 6 ₩ cent. This caused a further advance in our own Stock Exchange and Produce markets—the latter being favored by a rise in Exchange to 98½ ₩ cent. for 60 days, and to 99½ ₩ cent. for Sight Bills—or by the old reckoning which will soon have to be abandoned under the recent Act of Congress, 108 ₩ cent. and 109 ₩ cent.

The Gold sales of the day were ½@¾ ₩ cent. higher than the closing rate of Wednesday. There was a less peaceful view taken of the Spanish news, and the sales in the Gold Room ran 109½@109⅝@109⅝ ₩ cent.

The market for Money was something more active on the Stock Exchange, at 7 ₩ cent., on account of the heavy speculation for the rise going on in the Railroads and Western Telegraph. We cannot say there is ground to suspect that this speculation was purposely "rigged" or "promoted" by certain parties to make a saving market for the large amounts of Stocks held under hypothecation since September, but certainly the effect of the rise has been to throw nearly the whole of these Stocks on the Street again, with fewer Money lenders, of the same wealth and character to take care of them. A number of the Banks that were as helpless as the Brokers themselves in September are again certifying credits from day to day until new lenders can be found at 7 ₩ cent., beyond which rate it is not now esteemed a prudent speculation to pay. A small bonus was submitted to this afternoon.

The first advance in Exchange this morning was from 107¼ to 107¾ ₩ cent. A large amount of prime Bills was taken up by a leading German-American house, after which, as above noted, the rate went up to 108 ₩ cent., and so left off. The difference for Sight Bills is now reduced to ⅞@1 ₩ cent., owing to cheaper Money abroad.

The additional advance in the Share speculation, on the closing figures of Wednesday afternoon, (before the Holiday,) was quite marked through most of the dealings of the day, and the business was again very large. There was a moderate reaction near the close of the Exchange, and the quotations made on the very latest registered sales, at 3 o'clock, were as follows, as compared with Wednesday night. The demand for Money probably made some difference, while the unsettled Spanish difficulty left some doubt on the Exchange as to the effect upon Stocks in the possible event of war. We do not see that much concern need be felt on this score. From the beginning of the trouble the chances have looked to the early end of the Spanish rule in Cuba, and if this should come through War with the United States, instead of a treaty of sale or cession, or instead of a successful Cuban insurrection, into which our Government might be drawn in the end, there is no reason to suppose that our Stock values would be materially depressed, or that speculation on the Stock Exchange would be greatly retarded. Nor is it to be feared that the premium on Gold would be seriously or permanently advanced.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 28.

	Wednesday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	109	109
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110¼	111
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114¼	114⅝
American Gold	108⅞	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	107¼	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	93¾	93⅝
Pacific Mail	31¾	31¼
St. Paul Common	36	34⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅞	26⅛
Western Union	66	66⅞
Erie	45¼	46
Union Pacific	22⅞	23⅞
Lake Shore	72¼	72⅞
Toledo and Wabash	47⅞	47⅛
Harlem	114	114
North-west	48	47⅞
North-west Preferred	69	69¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	23	23¼
Adams Express	83	84½
U. S. Express	58½	59⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	63¾	64½
American Express	58½	59½
Delaware and Lackawanna	93	94¼
Central New-Jersey	93½	94¾
Panama	87	86¼
St. Paul Preferred	59½	59¼
Atlantic and Pacific	15½	15¼

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81......114¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..113¾
6 ₩ ct., coup., '81......115¼	5-20 reg., '67......114
5-20 reg., '62......109	5-20 coup., '67......114⅝
5-20 coup., '62......109	5-20 reg., '68......114
5-20 reg., '64......109½	5-20 coup., '68......114½
5-20 coup., '64......111	10-40 reg......107⅞
5-20 reg., '65......109	10-40 coup......108½
5-20 coup., '65......111	5s coup., '81......109
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......113	6s currency......110

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old...... 79	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77...... 94
Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 79	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79...... 94
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 40	Indiana 5s...... 102
Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 5	Mich. 6s, '78-'79...... 90
N. C. 6s, old...... 22	Mich. 6s, '83...... 90
N. C. 6s, Special Tax. 6	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L... 103¾
S. C. 6s...... 25	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.. 103¾
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 8½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 105½
Mo. 6s...... 87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 105½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 86	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 105½
Mo. 6s, Asy'm or Univ 84	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 105½
Conn. 6s...... 100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. 105½
R. I. 6s...... 99	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75. 109
Texas 10s...... 80	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gold, '87. 113
Ohio 6s, '86...... 100	

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.. 89	Tol. & W. 1st ext.... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.. 89	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 81	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub... 81	Tol. & W. cons. cov. 71
Erie 1st Mort. Ex.... 97½	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 90½
Erie 2d Mort. 7s, '79. 95	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 78
Erie 3d Mort. 7s, '83.. 94	Gal. & Chi. Exted.... 99
Erie 4th Mort. 7s, '80. 91½	Gal. & Chi. 2d...... 91
Erie 5th Mort. 7s, '88. 91	Chi., R. I. & Pacific. 102
Long Dock Bonds.... 91½	Morris & Essex 1st.. 101¼
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85 103	Morris & Essex 2d.. 96¼
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.. 98	N. J. So. 1st, 7s...... 40
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82. 107	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st. 103
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st. 108	P., F. W. & C. 2d...... 97
Mich. So. 7s, 2d...... 91½	P., F. W. & C. 3d...... 86
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.... 100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 95¼
Clev., P. & A. o. bds. 95	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 84
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds. 95	Chi. & Alt. S. F...... 95
Buffalo & Erie n. bds. 90	Chi. & Alt. 1st...... 101
Lake Shore Div. B'ds 88	Chi. & Alt. Inc...... 90
Lake S. Con. Coup. B. 92	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 88½
Pa. R. 7s guar't'd by Mo 95½	Ohio & Miss. 2d cons. 72
Cen. Pa. Gold Bonds. 92	Dub. Sioux City 2d.. 75
Cen. Pa. State Aid bds. 100	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 81
Union Pac. 1st M. B'ds 78	St. L. & I. M. 2d...... 70½
U. P. Land Grants 7s. 70	M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D 87
Union Pa. Income 10s 57½	M. & St. P. 7s gold, R. D. 76½
Ill. Cent. 7 p. c., '75. 100	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D. 85½
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 85	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 73½
Alt. & T. H. 1st...... 97	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 73½
Alt. & T. H. 2d prf... 89½	M. & St. P. 2d M...... 75
Alt. & T. H. 2d In.. 70	Jol. & Chi. 1st...... 102
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 97	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 70
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 96	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 68
Han. & St. J. 8s, conv. 75½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 97
Del., L. & W. 1st.... 100¼	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 70
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 97	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1873.

Gold receipts	$642,044 63
Gold payments	364,391 06
Gold balance	48,708,272 32
Currency receipts	711,838 92
Currency payments	168,117 48
Currency balance	12,657,374 40
Customs	394,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	..
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	115	115½
Pennsylvania Central	89½	89¾
Reading	106½	107
Lehigh Valley	57⅜	58
Catawassa Preferred	40	40½
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18
Lehigh Navigation	27½	27¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	87½	88

The signal failure of the City and County of New-York to borrow $2,700,000 at 7 ₩ cent. Interest, at the par value of the Bonds, on Tuesday last, excites much remark, and by some opinions it is esteemed an unfavorable sign in regard to the substantial ease in Money for investment. While we participate in the surprise that less than 5 ₩ cent. of this desirable City Loan should be bid for, we are far from believing in the unfavorable inference that Money is not returning to investment channels since the worst of the panic is supposed to be over. There is good reason to suppose that the Cash balances coming into Wall street every day for Dividend-paying Railroad Mortgages and Stocks of established credit are very considerable in the aggregate. But the owners of this Cash are on the lookout for the very cheapest bargains. The panic struck down by 8@10@12 ₩ cent. a great many well assured investments of one or both of these classes, and it is not surprising that the First Mortgages of the old Western Roads, which have not defaulted, and cannot default without immediate foreclosure, and of either of the Pacific Roads, Central or Union, (under control of Congress,) and the 8@10 ₩ cent. Stocks of the New-York Central, Harlem, Rock Island, Central New-Jersey, Delaware and Lackawanna, &c., should be preferred at going rates considerably below par, to City Loans, on which there can be no early appreciation, at par.

There is reason to suppose that the private estates of the partners in Messrs. Howes & Macy were not included in the informal showing to their creditors a few days ago. The senior partner, previous to the panic, had the reputation of owning Real Estate of great value in this City and in Westchester County. The apparent deficit of $300,000 in the partnership liabilities of $1,200,000 would otherwise be unaccountable. The creditors, of course, must hope for a more explicit schedule of the partnership and individual assets.

The Union Pacific Road had its severest financial trials before the panic, and its business during the eventful times since the middle of September has been directed with great prudence and good judgment, and to larger net results than at any time in the history of the line. We refer to these circumstances by way of explaining the increased interest in the Common Stock of the Company, and the large purchases of their Bonds at the Stock Exchange.

The venerable Shepherd Knapp, for thirty-five years the faithful President of the Mechanics' Bank, has notified his Directors that he will retire from office on the approaching New-Year. We recall fewer Bank Officers in the country of longer continued service.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $857,865; amount marketed, $821,247.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

STATE TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS.

The Maryland Superior Court has rendered an interesting decision, through Judge Dobbin, in the case of the State against the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, which was brought to recover the State tax on the shares of stock owned by stockholders and payable by the bank on the shares of stock owned by stockholders. The case was instituted as a test case, applicable to all the national banks of the State. The facts of the case were as follows: The act of 1868, chapter 371, imposed a State tax of nineteen cents upon every $100 worth of property, and the act of 1872, chapter 172, imposed a tax of nineteen cents upon the stock of of the national banks. The act of 1872, chapter 280, repealed so much of sections 2 and 3 of article 81 of the code, as imposed a tax of three cents in the $100 known as the direct tax. Sections 2 and 3 were upon entirely different subjects. The only imposition of three cents was by the act of 1868. If the repealing act repealed the direct tax then the tax laid on general property was only seventeen cents; if it did not repeal it the tax would be twenty cents. The act of Congress providing for the establishment of national banks contained a limitation requiring State taxes to be no greater than the tax on the moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. The banks claimed that the State tax on the general moneyed capital was only seventeen cents. The State claimed that the direct tax was not repealed because of ambiguity in the repealing law, and that therefore the State tax on the general moneyed property was twenty cents on the $100. The court held that the repealing act was valid, in consequence of which only seventeen cents could be collected on general moneyed capital, and that, as the act of 1872 imposed nineteen cents tax on national bank stock, it was a discrimination against them, and consequently invalid. The State urged likewise that if the act of 1872, imposing nineteen cents, was void, yet the bank stock being a part of the mass of the property in the State subject to taxation, was liable to pay the tax imposed upon personal property generally, and that section 196 of the act of 1872 stood well independently of section 195, which he had declared invalid, and that under it a recovery could be had against the banks for seventeen cents. The court held that there was no provision in the law for the assessment of national bank stocks, and that, consequently, no tax of any kind under the existing laws could be collected from them. A question was raised as to whether the power to tax shares of national bank stock by the State was derived from the Federal Government by the provision in the act of Congress, or as an incident to the sovereignty of the State, and among its reserved rights. The bank claimed the former, the State the latter. The court declined to decide the question, saying that it was unnecessary to its decision. Judgments were accordingly entered for the defendants in all of the cases. By this decision the national banks in Maryland are relieved from paying these taxes to the State, estimated at over $40,000 in Baltimore City alone.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An Irish paper says that ere long Galway will be made a port of call for steamers crossing the Atlantic. The Inman Line is announced as likely to take the lead.

At a meeting of the Exeter (England) School Board recently, it was resolved to appoint a religious examiner to test the religious knowledge of the pupil teachers and monitors.

The Royal Geographical Society, the British Association, and several Chambers of Commerce, in Great Britain, are uniting to favor Arctic exploration. A new expedition to the North Pole will probably start from England shortly.

The Manchester *Guardian* says that an analysis of the voting for the Manchester School Board shows that out of the total number (27,363) of persons who took the trouble to record their votes, no fewer than 2,685 were unable to read or write.

An original project is being discussed in the Constitutional Assembly of Panama for neutralizing a section of the Isthmus, about twenty miles wide, to include the town of Panama and the railway. A bill to promote this object has passed a first reading.

The name of Roger Tichborne will be handed down to posterity by other means than by the fame of the great trial which is now going on. The returns from the local registrars in England show that nearly 100 children have, by their parents, been named Roger Tichborne.

It has been reported in some of the English papers that Mr. Gladstone will at the next election be put in nomination for the University of Oxford, but we now learn that he will not give his sanction to anything of the kind. Mr. Gladstone evidently does not wish to court defeat.

A semi-official note has appeared in the *North German Gazette* explaining why the Government does not publish the second letter of the Pope to the Emperor William, and inviting the *Germania*, the Clerical organ, to give it. The *Germania*, in its turn, challenges the Ministry to publish the letter, and taunts it with being afraid of the consequences.

An English paper says that an excellent portrait of Sir William Fothergill Cooke, the originator of the electric telegraph, has just been completed by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, who is also painting one of Sir Charles Wheatstone, and several others, for a gentleman who is making a collection of portraits of men of eminence.

The number of ships belonging to the British Navy actually at sea is about 200. These are divided into eleven squadrons, independently of vessels placed on special service. The number of ships laid up in the dock-yards and reserves of England at the present time, besides the above, is given at between 500 and 600.

A special telegram from Madrid describes an exploit of brigands perpetrated on the train from Lisbon. It was stopped by ten armed men at a small station near Ciudad Real, and every passenger was stripped of his valuables. The thieves did not take time to examine luggage, but everything portable in the shape of money, watches, or jewelry was collected.

Sir Henry Holland's personal estate has been sworn under £140,000, and that of Sir Edwin Landseer under £160,000. The distinguished painter bequeaths to his sister Jessie all the jewelry and other articles he received from the Queen. After payment of several large legacies the residue of his property is divided between his brother Thomas and his three sisters.

The *Univers* states that the Société du Dix Décembre has been reconstituted, and is now in full activity. The association was founded during the late Emperor's Presidency, and took its name from the day of his election to it. Its purpose was then to prepare the way for the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, 1851, and for the reestablishment of the Empire.

At the dinner which succeeded the unveiling of the statue to the late Count Cavour, at Turin, immediately after the King's health had been drunk, Count Sambery, who acted as toast-master, proposed "His Excellency, the British Minister." The enthusiasm with which this was received seems to have astonished even the Englishmen present, the applause lasting for a considerable time.

Germany has been presuming upon the wealth she wrung from France. Believing that because the Bank of England Directors raised the rate of discount, they must have been in a very destitute condition, the German Government actually communicated with Lord Granville, and offered to supply specie against Bank of England notes. The offer was politely declined, amid much amusement in Threadneedle street.

While we hear so much about the misdeeds of English "paupers," it is gratifying to know that they are not always as badly off as they are represented to be. One has recently died in the Islington Union House with more than $50 in his possession, and a further amount in the savings bank. Another in the same place has accumulated quite a small capital by selling tobacco in the house. It is better after all to be an English pauper than to starve.

The German Government being anxious to obtain heavy ordnance on the English system, a party of foreigners, representing the firm of Herr Krupp, visited Woolwich Arsenal recently, and were allowed by the War Department to witness the manufacture of the 38-ton guns. This is a privilege never granted by the Germans to foreigners. Herr Krupp's establishment is kept very sacred, and the Germans think that, in consequence, no foreign power knows anything about it; yet it is as well understood at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg as at Berlin.

The London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* writes: "I understand that the Government intend to send out a gentleman connected with the Admiralty to direct and superintend a trigonometrical survey of Japan. The same gentleman has been previously employed on a similar mission in Scotland. His present engagement has been the result of a request from the Japanese authorities themselves, and he is to be accompanied in his task by English and Japanese students, so that the working staff of the enterprise will consist of about seventy persons."

The death, in a garret at Paris, is announced of a woman named Louise Birat, who, some years ago, was one of the celebrities of the public halls under the sobriquet of "Queen Pomaré." Her renown commenced in 1843, when she began to distinguish herself at the Salle Valentino by the eccentricity of her dancing. At that epoch all the world was talking of the events of Tahiti. That place was quite the rage, and the name was given to the Valentino ball, and, as a natural consequence, that of Pomaré fell to the lot of the most conspicuous of the dancers.

The *Flying Bird* (*Temanu rere*) is the title of the first newspaper ever published in the Hervey Group, South Pacific. It is entirely in the native language, comprising four small folio pages. At first it was issued monthly, but now quarterly. About one-half the contents are furnished by natives. It contains shipping intelligence, an epitome of the news of the world, racy leaders on social matters affecting the islanders, and one article in elucidation of Holy Writ. The *Flying Bird* is printed by natives at the Rarotongan mission press.

Although few attempts have been made to open mines on a large scale in Ireland, extensive operations have lately been commenced in the collieries of County Tyrone. Machinery of every kind has been purchased and fixed, hundreds of colliers have been engaged, wagons have been procured, and the tramways constructed. From one mine alone the production is expected shortly to reach 800 tons per day, while at many of the other collieries the work is being carried on quite as extensively. According to a recent estimate, the County of Tyrone contains 30,000,000 tons of excellent coal, including several seams of cannel or gas coal.

Three and twenty years ago a story of Australian adventure, called "Two-handed Dick, the Stockman," was published in the sixth number of *Household Words*. A copy of this paper, exact in every particular, except for two or three words added by the copyist, was recently offered for publication in *All the Year Round*. Fortunately, the conductor of this journal at once recognized "Two-handed Dick" as an old acquaintance, and, after some search, discovered the history of his adventures in its original form. The manuscript is signed "H. Clifford, Ellesmere Club, Manchester." Similar cheats have been practiced in New-York, and last Winter one of these literary pirates was detected at the Astor Library destroying the books from which he did his copying.

A correspondent writing in Japan says that the fruits of the bad policy of sending Japanese youths abroad for their education, before they have had that preliminary preparation which it has been contended was necessary, are now beginning to show themselves abundantly. The majority of these youths come back to their own country with the most imperfect understanding of what they have seen elsewhere, a superficial smattering of two or three "ologies" or "isms," a taste for beef and beer, and a prodigious contempt for their own country. They are insolent to their fellows, ambitious of the notice of foreigners, contemptuous toward the learning and traditions of Japan, and profoundly ignorant of ours.

THE DEBT OF THE VIRGINIAS.

A Charlestown (West Va.) correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "Among honest men I have never heard the fact denied that we owed Virginia some portion, at least, of her $44,000,000 debt. It was contracted while we were a constituent part of the Old Dominion, and although we derived no particular benefit from the expenditure of the money, still we were a party to the debt created, and cannot honorably get around paying our just and equitable portion of it. I do not pretend to say what a fair proportion of the $44,000,000 is our part, but I do say squarely and emphatically that if we act honorably and fairly with our mother we will pay several millions of her debt. I do not, however, indorse the conduct of the authorities of Virginia in saying what our proportion of the debt is, and issuing West Virginia bonds accordingly. This is unjust and unfair. The matter should be amicably settled by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and can never be adjusted in any other way. The Democratic Party has evaded the responsibility of passing upon this question ever since it has been in power in this State. It is a knotty question at best, and one of no little consequence to the political parties of West Virginia. They are afraid to say flatly that we owe no part of the Virginia debt, for that would be dishonest; and they are equally as fearful to commit the party to the payment of any portion of it. Here we have honesty against expediency."

A NICE DISTINCTION.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has lately decided what is not "disturbing public worship." On a Sunday, some months ago, as it appears, a disturbance took place at a church in Warren County, that State, just as the congregation was departing, after receiving the benediction. During the disturbance an assault was made by Jesse J. Jones. He was indicted under the law for the protection of religious worship, tried and convicted. The Judge in his charge to the jury, on his own motion, instructed them in effect that the pious thoughts and impressions inspired by the services while the congregation were together, were as much protected as the active services of the sanctuary, and refused to instruct them that when the services were ended the law no longer applied. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and was among those decided on Monday. That court took a different view of the case, and held that the law only applied to a congregation in the act of worshiping, and, also, that the disturbance must have been willful and intentional; and that after the actual services were at an end, a disturbance, although an offense against the law, was not the offense for which the appellant had been indicted. The case was, therefore, reversed and remanded.

THE DELAYED STEAM-SHIP.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 15 says: "The Inman steamer City of Richmond, which has been for some time overdue, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, in tow of the City of Montreal steamer, belonging to the same company. The latter was also overdue. The City of Richmond left New-York on the 25th of October, and four days later the cap of her cylinder burst, disabling completely her steam machinery. The weather at the time was stormy, with heavy seas. The disabled steamer was put under sail, and for the three following days made fair progress, but on the fourth day strong easterly gales were encountered, and she was driven completely out of the course of the Transatlantic steamers. The weather continued very bad, and the steamer made little or no progress till Monday, when, having got back to the regular track, she was overhauled by the City of Montreal. The City of Richmond was then lying to under close-reefed topsails, with heavy cross seas, and in rather a perilous position. Capt. Mirehouse, of the City of Montreal, at once had two hawsers attached, and took the helpless vessel in tow. Owing to the bad state of the weather, their progress did not exceed three and a half knots an hour, but the City of Montreal brought her consort in safely. In passing the forts one of the hawsers was thrown off, and the other immediately parted with a loud report, but the City of Richmond was then in still water, and was at once brought to anchor. Her passengers were transferred to the City of Montreal for conveyance to Liverpool, and tug steamers have been telegraphed for to Liverpool to tow the disabled vessel down the Channel."

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says: "While we still hope an honorable, peaceful settlement of our troubles with Spain probable, it is gratifying to know that so large a portion of our fellow-citizens who fought in the Confederate Army stand ready to tender their services to President Grant, if necessary, to defend the honor and protect the rights of American citizens. Not only in Knoxville, but throughout East Tennessee, gentlemen prominent in the late 'unpleasantness' have signified their willingness to fight side by side with the boys who wore the blue. One redeeming feature of such a war, if it must come, would be that it would do more than anything else could to reunite our people in cordial, fraternal bonds."

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 2.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 4.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 6.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)......Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)......Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct)......Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)......Dec. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA......Dec. 4
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.
H. L. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable for travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM BOSTON.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26 | Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3 | Marathon, Saturday, Dec. 6
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10 | Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wedn'day, Dec. 17 | Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24 | Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Thursday, Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Canada. Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P. M. | Greece. Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.
Egypt.. Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M. | Spain... Sat., Dec. 20.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, ANDREWS......Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M. from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.
For passage apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA......Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA......Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA......Saturday, Dec. 27
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT......LACHESNEZ, Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE......DAURE, Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE......LEMARIE, Saturday, Dec. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR......Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD......Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE......Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE......Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN......Jan. 7.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Australia......Sat., Nov. 29 | Macedonia......Wed., Dec. 10
Olympia......Wed., Dec. 3 | Elysia......Sat., Dec. 13
Victoria......Sat., Dec. 6 | Castalia......Wed., Dec. 17
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH......Nov. 29.
CLARIBEL......Dec. 19.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA......Dec. 9.
ATLAS......Dec. 26.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Dec. 16.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

REMITTANCES
TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:00 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:00, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, [illegible] 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tamaqua, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.
For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 5:35, 6:10, 8:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.
Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Railroad for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connect with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 3:55 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:38 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.
Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield; at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor Hotel, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see pamphlets at hotels and depot.
JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, [illegible]
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:
8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.
All trains connect for Hempstead.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., 19th......2:30 P. M. | Thurs., 20th......7:30 A. M.
Thurs., 20th......2:30 P. M. | Fri., 21st......8:00 A. M.
Sat., 22d......9:30 A. M. | Mon., 24th......8:00 A. M.
Tues., 25th......11:00 A. M. | Wed., 26th......9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 27th......1:00 P. M. | Fri., 28th......12:00 M.
Sat., 29th......2:30 P. M. |

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons cautioned against trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
June 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with roads.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 66 Chrystie street.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY R. ROOME,
L. R. TAYLOR, M. D.,
HUGO GORSCH,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand ([illegible]) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained [illegible] Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board, to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector, at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO ENGINE-HOUSES.
Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department, until 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1873, for building two engine-houses.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—At low prices, blank books, stationery, and fine printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, paper, envelopes, and family wash-books, patent spring-back letter books made to pattern.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

At prices corresponding with the times.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,

105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.,

Invite the attention of merchants throughout the country to their large and elegant stock of

FINE FANCY GOODS,

which for extent and variety is not equaled in this market, consisting in part of

Paris and Vienna Gilt Bronze Ornaments in great variety.
Imitation Bronzes of every description.
Carved Wood Articles, beautiful designs.
Russia Leather Bags and Purses.
Work Boxes and Jewel Cases in Russia Leather.
Jewel Cases in Pearl and Shell.
Dressing Cases in every variety.
Cigar Cases and Stands, new patterns.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in Satin, Leather and Wood.
Ivory Brushes, in sets, plain and carved.
Opera Glasses, a full line.
Porte-Monnaies and Card Cases.
Toilet and Hand Mirrors, in Wood, Russia Leather and Ivory.
Photograph Albums, Plain and Musical.
Writing Desks and Work Boxes.
Fancy Paper and Shell Boxes.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS!

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY,

In addition to REDUCTIONS ALREADY MADE, have DETERMINED, in order to MAKE ROOM for SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to offer THEIR LARGE STOCK of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
TRIMMING SILKS, VELOURS, &c., &c.,

At a FURTHER REDUCTION of TEN PER CENT. on all CASH PURCHASES.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for YOUTHS AND BOYS.
At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

ALL THIS WEEK.

At Reduced Prices.

—

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Under-wear,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
ROBES, JACKETS,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
SUSPENDERS,
ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,
Cartwright & Warner's
UNDER-SHIRTS
and
DRAWERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS.

WM. A. BROWN & CO.,

Nos. 486 and 500 Broadway,

Will offer to Dealers on MONDAY, Dec. 1, an extensive line of new styles of SILK UMBRELLAS.

Tasteful selection, Artistic design, and Careful manufacture, combine to make them superior to any at home or abroad.

Manufactory, No. 246 Market, Nos. 13, 15 and 17 South 3d sts., Philadelphia.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COUNTY SUPERVISORS' ROOM, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 16th of December; also, an additional one per cent for each and every month remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. EDWIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR TYPE FOUNDERS.—An old-established Type Foundry, complete in every respect, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 190 Walnut st.

WINTER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.—Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North, without encountering the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has received flattering success. For terms, &c., address HAMMOND & BUTLER, Proprietors, Aiken, S. C.; also, Highland Park Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARYS, GA., AFFORDS a delightful Winter home. It is now open; for families' place can be found to escape the Northern Winter. For circular address S. A. SPENCER, No. 261 Grand st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts. Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited to come.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Fred. Evans, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

ENGLISH HUGUENOT FRANCAISE CHAPEL on 47th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Every Sabbath morning at 10:45 o'clock service by Rev. E. Borel. Seats free.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, OF MASS., WILL preach at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., and at No. 138 West 24th st., at 7:30 P. M.

FREE CHURCH GUILD WILL HOLD A public meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, in St. Ann's Church, West 18th st. and 5th av., at 7:30 o'clock. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D. Business meeting immediately afterward.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor; the Bedford Street Praying Band, Thos. Sherwood, Leader, will conduct the prayer-meeting at close of evening sermon.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. We are thankful.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Second avenue, Rev. Robert Shos, Pastor. Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30. Subject—"Going Home." The communion of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 3:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

FREE REFORMED CHURCH, HARVARD Rooms, (south-west corner 42d st. and 6th av.)—Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck will preach on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 10:45 and 7:30. Strangers welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Stsangers cordially invited.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK,
and
REV. DE LOSS LULL
Will speak in
The Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church,
86th st., near 4th av.
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING,
in behalf of
CHURCH EXTENSION and CITY MISSIONS.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, Hanson place, corner Portland av.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in morning—"Him and the Victim." Baptism at the close of morning service. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE FIRST Mission Baptist Church in Laight, corner of Varick st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after service in the evening. Seats free; all are welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST. O. B. Frothingham, preacher of the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "Causes of Congratulation."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING At the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. O. Murphy, at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Grow in Grace." In the evening, 7:30 P. M., "Borrowing Trouble."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESIDENT NOAH PORTER, OF YALE COLlege, will deliver the first of the special course of sermons, in the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st., Sunday evening. Subject—"Supernatural Christianity Not Yet Outgrown."

REV. T. T. HENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST M. Methodist Church, Grand st., between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, delivers the thirteenth of a series of discourses for the O. U. A. M., Sabbath evening, 7:30 o'clock. Topic—"A Model Pilot and Compass." Seats free. Also preaches at 10:30 A. M. on "Bunyan's Tomb."

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Baptism at the close of the morning service. Theme in the morning—"Believers the only Proper Subjects for Baptism." In the evening—"Family Religion."

REOPENING.—THE NORTH FIFTH STREET M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Rev. G. Hollis, Pastor, will be reopened to-morrow, 30th inst.—Rev. W. R. Boole will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. W. R. Davis, Pastor of Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M., and Rev. F. W. Ware at 7 P. M.

REUNION SERVICES OF THE TWENTYfourth Street M. E. Church, next 9th av., on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D. At 3 P. M. reunion love feast with former Pastors and members; at 7:30 P. M. sermon by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., Educational Secretary. Come and unite with us.

REV. C. E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF THE ALLAN am M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, will preach Sunday, Nov. 30, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock and at 7:30 P. M. He will preach by special request a sermon entitled the "Wonderful." Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, D. D., Will preach a sermon on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock,
"TO YOUNG PEOPLE,"
in the Seventh Street M. E. Church, near 3d av.
Young men and maidens are especially invited.

REV. BISHOP FOSTER, D. D., HAVING Just returned from Europe and South America, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.

REV. HENRY MORGAN, BY REQUEST OF his audience last Sunday, will repeat his great reform lecture, "Fast Young Men," 20last delivery, fifth time in New-York, on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Tammany Hall.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY, D. D., PASTOR LEXington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 and 2, and prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR WASHINGton Square M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., WILL preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner 36th st., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock, when Rev. Cornelius B. Duffie, D. D., Rector, will preach.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH AT the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Second discourse in the evening on "The Prophet of Horeb."

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language Sunday, at 11 o'clock. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

REV. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH, this morning and evening, in the Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st, west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th st., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WILLARD BOLTON, PASTOR,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:30 A. M.
EVENING SERVICE AT STEINWAY HALL 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening:
"The Thraldom of Character."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—On Sabbath, 30th inst., Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Dingwall, Scotland, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. S. M. Hamilton, at 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 21st st.—Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., President of Yale College, will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., will preach at 7:30 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., Near Macdougal. Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—The repairs having been completed, this Church will reopen for Divine Service on Advent Sunday, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH Av.—Free seats.—Services to-morrow, first Sunday in Advent, at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M. For deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. George H. Clark, D. D., will preach in the evening.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW CHURCH, MADISON av. and 44th st.—Sunday evening service, Nov. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howland.

THE NEW ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARlem, (127th st., near 4th av.,) will be opened on Sunday, Nov. 30, the first Sunday in Advent and St. Andrew's day. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock, with Holy Communion. The Bishop of the Diocese will preach. Children's service at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock, with sermon by the Rector. The offerings of the congregation will be received at both morning and evening services for the Building Fund. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE, CORNER Prince and Thompson sts., Rev. Frederick Sill, Rector.—Advent Sunday, being the seventh anniversary of the incorporation of this parish, there will be special services at 10:30 A. M., 3, and 7:30 P. M. All persons heretofore connected with the parish, or interested in its work among the poor, are invited. Special offerings are asked toward the support of the church.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 47th st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach at morning and evening service. Subject for Evening—"In What Direction is the Revolution in the Protestant Episcopal Church Tending?"

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av., Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible class at 2:30 P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, Illuminated Photographs of Echo Canyon and Uintah Mountains, by Prof. S. J. Sedgwick.

On account of the large number of members who desire to attend this reception it is necessary to still further restrict the terms of admission. Timely notice is therefore given that membership ticket will admit member and one lady only. A few extra ladies' tickets can be obtained, by members only, at the Hall.

YORKVILLE M. E. CHURCH.—GEN. CLINton B. Fisk and Rev. De Loss Lull. Sunday evening. See extended notice.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV. CORNER 38TH St., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services Sunday, Nov. 30; morning, 10:30; evening, 8:00.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 543 West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIX teen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE.—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 54 Marion st.
C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Heiden.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 543½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 13th st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEgant house in West 49th st., near 5th Av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name and about price willing to pay for an elegant home, Box No. 2,798 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENTS.

One bedroom on second floor, back; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, front; first-class table; man cook. Apply at No. 299 5th Av., corner 31st st., on owner and occupant.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has one suite second story front, one large and two small rooms to offer, with board, for the Winter.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 233 WEST.—TO let, with board, a square room, with closets, on the third floor; also one on the fourth; moderate terms; reference required.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with first-class board; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Two large rooms with ample closets on second floor; one large room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table if desired; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT WITH board, three rooms on second floor, separately or together; also room on third floor; references. No. 32 West 19th st.

SECOND DOOR FROM BROADWAY,
No. 36 West 31st st.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without meals. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

A party desiring superior accommodations and willing to pay a fair price for a liberal table, can find every requisite for a refined home. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED apartments en suite, with private table and service only; for season or year to desirable parties; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.

Large parlor and bedroom, connecting; first floor; private table if desired; also, large room, with grate fire, for two gentlemen; first-class table.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, consisting of four rooms; all conveniences; restaurants in vicinity; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 1,170 Broadway.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
Corner of 29th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, singly and en suite, to let, with board; table, references, location, &c., first class.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; also, one on the fourth floor.

NO. 40 EAST 14TH ST., FRONTING UNION square.—Large front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, third floor. References exchanged.

NO. 138 FIFTH AV.,
Between 18th and 19th sts.
Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOM for one or two; fine room for studio or light business. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on third floor.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—ROOMS ON SECond floor, with board, for gentleman and wife or small family; reference. No. 58 West 19th st.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with board; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 21 West 19th st.; superior in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a practical knowledge of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, and would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EASTHAMPTON, Mass.,
Winter Term Commences, Dec. 3.

Students can find rooms and board at Hill's Mansion House, directly opposite the institution, where they can be well accommodated; every room in the house warmed with steam and lighted with gas; not a drop of intoxicating drinks about the house.
Send for catalogue.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor Hotel.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KARL late Miss MARIE BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.
Application to enter either class can be made No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Re-opens Sept. 24.
Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED CULIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDson.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 58 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board in a private family if possible, and front room with room adjoining; terms not to exceed $25 a week. Address, immediately, D., No. 149 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $6.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 292 6th av., 10th and 17th sts. Remember No. 292

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON MATINEE.

POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE (BUT ONE) OF STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 1:30 P. M.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON
will appear in
The Third Act of FAUST.
GABY, CAPOUL, BARNETTI,
The Second Act of MIGNON,
Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON,
TORRIANI, CARY, CAPOUL,
The Fourth Act LA TRAVIATA.
Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON,
M. V. CAPOUL, DEL PUENTE, &c.
The performances will commence with Second Act BARBER OF SEVILLE,
in which Miss IDA ROSBURGH will make her debut in opera in America, and will sing Benedict's Variations of the CARNIVAL DE VENICE.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor E. MUZIO
GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.
Reserved Seats (all parts of the house) $1 extra.
Seats at Academy, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUNDAY, Nov. 30.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST SUNDAY CONCERT (prior to departure) of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock,
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI,
Signor CAMPANINI, (first appearance here.)
M. MAUREL, Signor DEL PUENTE.
The eminent pianist, Mlle. L. LUCKHARDT, with FULL BAND of the NINTH REGIMENT,
Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; family circle, 50 cents.
Seats now at Academy; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

FAREWELL WEEK
of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 P. M.,
last night of the unprecedented operatic success, LES HUGUENOTS.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.....as.....Valentine
Mlle. MARESI, Miss CARY, CAMPANINI,
MAURIEL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, BOY.
Grand orchestra of 50; powerful chorus of 90.
Mlle. Billon and Corps de Ballet in the Bohemian Dance, third act.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor MUSIO
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M.,
twenty-ninth Subscription Night of LA JUIVE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M.,
FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT, prior to the departure of Strakosch Company for Philadelphia.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens, 7:15. Curtain, 8 o'clock. Popular Prices.
NEW LAURELS FOR THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN.
AUDIENCE DISSOLVED IN TEARS.
Great Poet, Great Drama, and the Greatest Actor,
EDWIN ADAMS.
See what the press says of his
ENOCH ARDEN.
The acting of Mr. Adams throughout—an almost marvelous power of depicting heart-broken grief. A complete, well-finished picture, elaborate in detail, never monotonous.—*Times.*
His acting is most powerful, and, withal, natural and true to humanity. Ranks with the wonderful picture Jefferson has made of Rip Van Winkle.—*Herald.*
Mr. ADAMS' touching and unapproachable rendition of TENNYSON'S ENOCH ARDEN
Three nights more and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MARBLE HEART IN PREPARATION.
EDWIN ADAMS as PHIDIAS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE 117TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 1ST DECEMBER.

The members of the society will dine at Delmonico's, (14th st., corner of 5th av.,) at 6 o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 5:30 o'clock for the transaction of business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting, held on the 18th inst.:
JOHN SLOANE, No. 685 Broadway.
T. G. M. LAYTON, No. 941 Broadway.
BRYCE GRAY, No. 54 Wall st.
JOHN PATON, No. 52 Wall st.
WALTER WATSON, No. 1 Broad st.
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, No. 94 Cliff st.

Persons interested in the society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, can obtain tickets of the managers. ALEX. RHIND, Secretary.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
at the Armory, 14th st. and 6th av.

The band comprises sixty-five eminent musicians, including the famous cornet player, ARBUCKLE; the unrivaled saxophone, LEFEBRE, and other eminent soloists. The programme for SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, is made up of choice classical and popular selections. Admission, 50 cents, for sale at the Armory.

CONCERT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FOURTEENTH STREET, MONDAY, Dec. 1.
MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.
DRAMATIC READINGS.
Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERTS OF
THE HAMPTON SINGERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH INST., IN HARLEM.
Grand benefit matinee,
On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, at the
UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.
MONDAY, Dec. 1, only grand concert at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
Tickets $1, at Carlton & Pittman's book stores.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT of Columbia, holding a District Court of the United States for said district.—In the matter of the indebtedness of JAY COOKE & CO. to the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.—Upon reading and filing the petition of Edwin L. Stanton, Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington, the District of Columbia, and the proofs and exhibits therewith submitted, it is, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873, ordered, that the said Edwin L. Stanton, Receiver as aforesaid, be and he is hereby authorized to compound the said indebtedness of Jay Cooke & Co., and of Jay Cooke, William G. Moorhead, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garfield, and Henry D. Cooke, as set forth and described in the said petition, by signing and becoming a party to the proposed agreement, bearing date Oct. 1, 1873, of which a copy is filed with said petition, and marked and designated as exhibit B, unless cause to the contrary shall be shown, on or by TUESDAY, 2d day of December, 1873, and provided that a copy of this order be published in at least two daily papers in Washington, D. C., New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for three times in each.
D. C. HUMPHREYS, Justice.
A true copy.
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
R. J. MEIGS, Jr., Ass't Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE H. SHELDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
Also, a Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WILSON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Wilson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon Brownold, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of December, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 21st day of November, 1873.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Richard Richards, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Register in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.
STERLE & BOYD, Attorneys for petitioning creditors, No. 322 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELVINA GUERIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Nov. 25, 1873.
ABRAHAM WALLACK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE H. PURDY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 3,918.—Before James F. Dwight Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ambrose H. Purdy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said

THE CURRENCY.

CONTROLLER HULBURD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE QUESTION OF RESERVE DISCUSSED—CAUSES AND REMEDY FOR THE PANIC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The following is taken from the forthcoming report of the Controller of the Currency, and relates to the question of banking reserve:

The advocates of a Free Banking law are also advocates of the repeal of the chief restrictions of the National Currency act, and particularly of the provision which requires the keeping of a certain amount of money as reserve against liabilities. They claim that the directors and managers of the banks are the best judges of the amount of money to be loaned, and the amount to be held on hand for the protection of their creditors, and not the Legislature which enacts the law or the officer who executes it; that the Government should be careful to protect the bill-holder from loss, but the depositor, or other creditor, may safely be allowed to protect himself. They further maintain that such laws prevent the banks from extending accommodations to legitimate business interests, which, consequently suffer on account of the lack of such accommodations. In some instances this may be true, but such laws are not passed so much for the benefit of those persons who conduct their business on sound principles as for that class or association of persons which has but little experience in the method of transacting a legitimate business. If the law be correct in principle, it will be found not to interfere with the rights of those persons who understand the true theory of business, but its tendency will be to prevent abuses on the part of those who would otherwise take risks which a prudent and careful man would avoid. Any association of persons may organize a bank under the provisions of the National Currency act. If private citizens wish to transact business in accordance with their own judgment, they can avail themselves of the privilege by conducting a private business. If other citizens prefer to organize corporations under an act of Congress which imposes restrictions designed for the public good, who shall object? The privilege is open to both, and each can decide without prejudice or hindrance. A private banker solicits and obtains business on the strength of his good name, and it is well understood that the funds placed in his hands are to be used at his discretion, the depositors relying upon his business sagacity and judgment; but if corporations desire to organize under the authority and seal of a great nation, care should be exercised that the authority obtained shall not be abused.

ABUSE OF CORPORATE PRIVILEGES.

During the past few years great corporations have been organized by authority of law, with the advantages of immense subsidies, but almost wholly without restrictions, the law-making power having been led to believe that the corporations authorized would contribute as much to the public good as to their own profit; but it has been found that overgrown corporations are conducted in defiance of the rights of the shareholders, and with little regard to the comfort and wants and profit of the people, but chiefly for the benefit of the few officers and directors; and the whole country is now aroused to the mistaken legislation which has placed the highways of the nation under the control of a few men, without reserving such salutary restrictions as should compel the common carrier to deliver the products of the land to the market for a fair remuneration; and it is now the great economical problem of the day how to correct a monstrous evil, which would have been under complete control if the proper restrictions had at first been provided and enforced. The officers and Directors of stock companies which have a good reputation are too apt to forget that they are but the servants of the shareholders, and that the poorest shareholder is entitled to information in reference to its affairs. The Bank of Amsterdam is said to have been bankrupt for fifty years prior to the announcement of its failure, yet it continued business for half a century upon the strength of the name and character it had built up; and many individuals and corporations are supposed to-day to be possessed of large wealth, whose affairs, if carefully scrutinized, would be found to exhibit the reverse. If banks are to be organized under the authority of law and intrusted with the earnings of the people, it is right that legislators shall require them to loan the savings of the people upon real estate security of twice the value of the loan; and if the banks are organized for commercial purposes, it is right that they should be prohibited from loaning money upon real estate, and be required to loan money chiefly to business men upon commercial paper, and depositors have a right to expect that the contract which the law provides between himself and the bank shall be enforced. If the law provides for a proper security for circulation, and at the same time defines the kind of security in which deposits shall be invested, it is as important to know that the contract with the depositor is fulfilled as the contract with the bill-holder. It is the business of such corporations to receive the money of the people, and, first of all, to fulfill their legal obligations with their creditors, rather than to attempt to follow the vagaries and manipulations of the Stock Board, or assume to regulate the rate of interest on the street. While the law permits banking corporations to use a certain portion of the deposits of each creditor, and realize a profit therefrom, it provides also that it shall keep a certain other portion of the deposits on hand for the prompt payment of the creditor, whenever it shall be demanded. The correctness of this principle of law is evident, but the difficulty is to ascertain the exact amount necessary to keep on hand. The reckless banker or director would loan it all, and frequently not to his neighbors for the purpose of facilitating legitimate transactions, but to himself, for use in some enterprise which promises well, but results in ruin. The prudent banker invests carefully the savings of his neighbors and studies their wants, holding an ample fund at his command for all emergencies. The law properly provides that all the assets of a bank, even including the furniture, shall first be applied to the payment of the creditors, the shareholders having a right only to the balance which may remain after the payment of every cent of indebtedness. If the law is so careful to protect the interests of the depositors, it is also just that it should provide restrictions to that end, and devise methods of ascertaining frequently whether these restrictions are strictly observed. The amount of the capital of the shareholder may be small, and the amount of the capital furnished by the depositor may be many times as great, so that the risk of the shareholder is by no means as great as that of the depositor.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

The Controller cites a recent writer on English banking, who says that "the very essence and principle in the American system is faulty;" but in the final summing up of his argument in reference to the reserve which the Bank of England should hold, he gives it as his opinion that the bank "ought never to keep less than £11,000,000, or £11,500,000, reserve on hand, and that in order not to be below £11,500,000, the bank must begin to take precautions when the reserve is between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000, for experience shows that between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 may probably enough be withdrawn from the bank's store before the right rate of interest is found, which will attract money from abroad, and before that rate has had time to attract it." Again he says: "I should say that at the present time the mind of the monetary world would become feverish and fearful if the reserve of the Banking Department of England went below £10,000,000." This proportion is equal to one third of the liabilities of the Bank of England, and is more than eight per cent. in excess of the amount required by the National Currency act. * * * * * * * *

The Bank of England thus holds continually a reserve of about one-third of the amount of its average liabilities, while the joint-stock banks of England continually hold in available reserve a still greater proportionate amount in cash and Government securities, and it is no answer to the proposition under discussion to say that the conversion of the consols held by the English joint-stock banks into coin would have the effect at once to reduce the reserves of the Bank of England, for the money market of London is, as we have been taught to believe, the money market of the world, to which is attracted the capital of all nations by the simple process of raising the rate of interest.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT RESERVE.

The National Currency act requires that the country banks shall hold six per cent., the redemption cities twelve and one-half per cent., and the New-York City banks twenty-five per cent. of their liabilities in cash, making an aggregate of cash reserve of from thirteen to five per cent. The balance of the reserve required to be held by the country banks may be on deposit with the banks in the redemption cities, and the balances in the redemption cities may be on deposit in the City of New-York. These large accumulations in the redemption cities, and in the banks of the City of New-York, are to a large extent invested in call loans, the banks in the redemption cities and in the City of New-York, having no resource like the joint-stock banks of England into which to place their surplus of reserves, which can be readily converted in the markets of the world into coin, if occasion shall require, and it can hardly be doubted that if the surplus means of the country banks, which were invested in call loans by their city correspondents, had been invested in funds convertible into cash upon demand during the late panic, the disastrous results would have been largely avoided.

CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

The crisis was caused in a great degree by the desire of the country banks to withdraw their balances from the city banks; first, because in the month of September the amount on deposit with the city banks was needed for the legitimate purposes of trade; and secondly, because the country banks, foreseeing and fearing the return of the experience of previous years, thought it safer to withdraw their balances at once. When the reserves of the city banks became alarmingly reduced by the drafts of their country correspondents, the only resource left to the city banks was to convert their call loans, amounting to some $50,000,000; but these, if paid at all, were paid in checks upon the Associated Banks, and the latter found, the next morning, at the Clearing-house, that, although a portion of their liabilities had been reduced by the payment of call loans, they were in the aggregate no richer in currency than on the previous day. Suspension followed; but if the surplus of the country banks had been to a considerable extent invested in Government certificates, the drafts upon the City banks would have been proportionately less, and if the surplus fund of the City banks had likewise been held in such certificates the avails of such certificates would have been quietly withdrawn from the Treasury, and the banks would have found themselves possessed of ready means with which to supply the demands of their dealers. It is said that the issue of cash certificates would facilitate the withdrawal of legal-tender notes for speculative purposes, but the Assistant Treasurer in New-York could hardly fail to be advised of the deposit of large amounts of money with himself for illegitimate purposes, and a provision of law similar to the one already in force, forfeiting the amount of money on deposit, and directing the prosecution of such offenders, would effectually prevent such transactions.

A GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE TO BE COUNTED AS RESERVE.

The issue of a Government certificate for the use of all the banks of the country, to be counted as a certain portion of their reserve, was recommended in the last annual report as follows:

The variations in the liabilities requiring reserve in the banks of the City of New-York are very great. The banks outside of New-York, during the dull season, send their surplus means to that City for deposit upon interest, to await the revival of business. The banks in the City of New-York, at such periods of the year, have no legitimate outlet for these funds, and are, therefore, threatened with loss. The Stock Board takes advantage of this condition of affairs, speculation is stimulated by the cheapness of money, and a market is found for the idle funds upon doubtful collaterals, and the result is seen in the increased transactions at the Clearing-house, which, during the past year, exceeded thirty-two thousand millions of dollars, or an average of more than one hundred millions of dollars daily—not one-half of which was the result of legitimate business; the total amount of transactions being greater than that of the Bankers' Clearing-House of the City of London. The evil arises largely from the payment by the banks of interest on deposits, an old-established custom which cannot easily be changed by direct legislation. A considerable portion of these deposits would remain at home if they could be used at a low rate of interest, and made available at any time upon the return of the season of active business. No sure investment of this kind is, however, open to the country banks, and the universal custom is to send forward the useless dollars from vaults comparatively insecure, to their correspondents in the city, where they are supposed to be safer, and at the same time earning dividends for shareholders. A Government issue, bearing a low rate of interest, to be counted as a certain proportion of the reserve, and an increase of the amount which the country banks are required to keep on hand, is the proper remedy for such a state of things. Such an investment need not result in inflation, for the currency invested would be in the possession of the Government. If the currency is held, the objection is the loss of interest to the Government; but this loss would be no more than a just rebate upon the $6,000,000 of taxation annually paid by the banks to the Government, at a time when almost every kind of internal taxation has been discontinued. Such a reduction of taxation should not be grudgingly made, if the result shall be to give elasticity to the currency, to strengthen and steady the money market, to give additional security to $700,000,000 belonging to depositors by retaining in the vaults of the banks a large amount of funds for legitimate business purposes, which would otherwise be thrown upon the stock board to unsettle values throughout the country, and alternately increase and depress the price of every commodity.

The report continues: The same certificates could also be issued to a large extent as a safe investment for laboring men and others requiring a safe investment for earnings. If such certificates were issued in amounts of $50 they would at once be recognized as the safest possible temporary investment, and the Government would soon ascertain by experience what proportions of such certificates could be safely invested in the six per cent. bonds of the United States, thus saving the interest upon the funds in which the earnings of the laboring man were invested, and conferring a permanent benefit upon its humblest citizens.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

The rule requiring a reserve was adopted by the voluntary action of the Clearing-house Association of the City of New-York, previous to the passage of the National Currency act. From that time to the passage of the National Currency act, the resolution was generally observed, and since the passage of the act, neither the New-York Clearing-house Association nor the clearing-house association of any city has requested the repeal of such restrictions. The returns made to the Clearing-house Association of the weekly average of reserve of the national banks for each week since the 1st of January last, show that the provision referred to has been generally observed, and the exceptions to the rule have not been among banks of old-established reputation, whose experience is entitled to great weight, but among banks more recently organized, which have been ambitious to obtain business, and are willing to assume risks for that purpose.

THE PURPOSES OF A RESERVE AND THE LEGAL OBLIGATION.

The National Currency act requires that the national banks "shall at all times have on hand" the reserve required in lawful money, and the advocates of a repeal of the reserve laws insist that, under this provision, the national banks are absolutely prohibited from using these reserves at any time. The provision requiring that a reserve shall be kept on hand at all times, was intended to protect the depositor, and to keep the bank in funds for the purpose of responding to the demands of its creditors at all times. This is evident from the fact that the bank is required, when its reserves are deficient, to cease discounting and making dividends until the amount of the reserve shall be restored. The word "reserve" is used, as has been suggested, in the same sense as it is used in an army, and "the fact that a military commander cannot be definitely instructed when he may employ his reserve force, is not regarded as a reason why that important portion of the army organization should be abandoned or be reduced in number or efficiency." To claim that a bank cannot redeem its own notes upon presentation, and cannot pay the checks of its depositors on demand if the payment of such debts shall entrench upon its reserves, is equivalent to declaring that the National Currency act was intended to provide for the destruction of the very institutions it had created. From the first organization of the system to the present time, the uniform decisions have been that the object of the reserve is to enable the bank at all times to pay its debts. In times of panic the depositor of a bank is the master, and not its officers and Directors, and it is absurd to maintain that a bank, liable at such times to be called upon to pay its debts, would, if there were no reserve laws, loan the money upon commercial paper, which belongs to its creditors, at the risk of almost certain failure and disgrace. While the Controller concedes that experience may hereafter justify a modification of the provisions of the act in this respect, he is clearly of the opinion, in view of the lessons to be derived from the late suspension of currency payment in New-York, that he would not be warranted in recommending any change at present. If the certificates should, however, be issued as proposed, the reserve of the country banks and the reserve of banks in the redemption cities (other than New-York,) may with propriety be reduced, the amount required to be kept on hand being largely increased; while the banks in the City of New-York would still be required to keep on hand twenty-five per cent., (one-half in certificates, if desired,) subject to a reduction at any time by the Controller, with the concurrence of the Secretary, upon the recommendation of the clearing-house. Upon the return to specie payments and the funding of the United States debt into bonds bearing a low rate of interest, the reserve now required may be very much reduced and, perhaps, altogether dispensed with.

TWEED TO GO TO THE PENITENTIARY TO-DAY.

The "humanity" of Sheriff Brennan in regard to Tweed has at last reached its limit, and can n ofurther go. The "great" convict will to-day be taken to the Penitentiary. The why and the wherefore the following correspondence sufficiently explains:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1873.

Mathew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, &c.:

SIR: A great deal of comment has been made in the public papers upon the fact that William M. Tweed is left in the Tombs instead of being transferred to the Penitentiary, according to his sentence.

If there were any violation of duty as for your part in carrying out the sentence of the law, I should feel it my duty to bring the matter to the attention of the Governor; but being desirous of taking no steps on the subject without full information, I request that you will inform me of the reasons which induce you to give what appears on the face of it to be an unusual indulgence to this defendant. Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney General.
Nov. 28, 1873.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow, Attorney General, &c.:

SIR: Your note of this date is at hand.

In reference to the case of William M. Tweed, I have to state that it is usual and customary to grant to a convict who has important business matters to transact sufficient time to do so before conveying him to the place of incarceration; and in extending this privilege to Tweed I am not aware of exceeding my authority or of impeding the administration of justice. I am and at all times have been ready, on receiving an intimation to that effect from the presiding Judge or District Attorney, to convey the prisoner named to the Penitentiary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1873.

Hon. M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.:

SIR: Your note of this date is received. I did not suppose that any intimation was necessary to procure the carrying out of the sentence. The Judge gave such intimation when he sentenced the prisoner. If any further suggestion is needed, I think that it will come with as much official weight from the Attorney General as from the District Attorney. I therefore request that William M. Tweed be at once removed to the place of imprisonment designated by the court.

Will you be good enough to let me know this afternoon whether the sentence is complied with, as I have already communicated with the Governor on the subject, and desire to stop such action if it be rendered unnecessary. Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
Nov. 28, 1873.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow, Attorney General:

SIR: In response to your second note of this date, I beg to say that William M. Tweed will be sent to the Penitentiary at as early an hour to-morrow as conveyance to the island can be procured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

The news of the Sheriff's determination to send him at once to the Penitentiary was conveyed to the Ex-Boss by William Maloney, Sheriff Brennan's son-in-law, and, it is said, had the effect of utterly overwhelming Tweed.

THE MECCHLA CASE IN THE NEW-JERSEY COURT OF PARDONS.

The last of the papers in the case of Jacob Mecchla, convicted of the murder of United States Marshal Stephenson, were yesterday forwarded to the Court of Pardons, and the case will be heard to-day. Capt. Cloke, counsel for the condemned, yesterday received a telegram from Chancellor Runyon asking for further information, and copies of papers were last evening forwarded to him. All the members of the court have shown an interest in the case, and no doubt it will receive a thorough examination, though there seems little probability of favorable action. His counsel is, however, still hopeful, and nothing has been left undone. The condemned man expresses little or no interest in his own case, and seems little to realize his position. When questioned, he simply says in his broken English that he cannot understand why they should kill him, and that, had he not killed the Marshal, the latter would have killed him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"Fast Young Men," repeated for the 201st time, will be given in Tammany Hall Sunday evening, by Rev. Henry Morgan.

The quarterly statement of Controller Green for the three months ending Oct. 31, shows a balance in the City Treasury on that date of $1,299,993 64.

The Yale Glee Club will, this afternoon, for the accommodation of those who failed to gain admittance to their concert on Wednesday evening, give a matinée at Association Hall.

A fair for benefit of the Home for the Blind will open at the institution, No. 219 West Fourteenth street, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, to continue through Wednesday and Thursday, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has arrived in this City, after an extended South American and European tour. He will remain a few days in this City before leaving for his future home in Cincinnati.

The motion of John Foley for an injunction to restrain Controller Green from making payments by the City in the present mode of doing so, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, was argued before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, and decision reserved.

Mr. Shepherd Knapp, who has been President of the Mechanics National Bank during the past thirty-five years, has sent in his resignation to the directors in consequence of his advanced age, and will retire from his position at the close of the year.

The next regular Episcopalian Church Conference will be held on Monday next, at 3 P. M., in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., will read a paper on "The Best Methods in Dealing with Modern Skepticism."

At Association Hall last evening Mr. Locke Richardson, Professor of Elocution in the Syracuse University, gave the fourth of his readings in this City. The programme was made up from selections from Shakespeare, Scott, Tennyson, and other authors.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course of Lectures for the People will take place this evening, in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be delivered by Alex. Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, on "The Drama of Life," being the second of a series of four on geology.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has provided the City lines of horse cars with large cards, to be affixed in prominent places, on which it is requested that passengers get on and off only at the street corners, thus relieving the horses from the severe strain of starting the cars as frequently as possible.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions came into court yesterday, and handed in a few indictments, among them being a supplementary indictment against Maggie Jourdan, Sarah Allen, and Keeper Lawrence Phillips, for aiding Sharkey to escape from the Tombs. The Grand Jury were then discharged, and the court adjourned for the term.

The funeral of Samuel D. Allison, late Principal of Public School No. 7, was held yesterday in the Stanton Street Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Rhodes, Pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. Hiscocks, officiated. The members of the Male Principals' Association of Public Schools, and also the George T. Trimble Association of old Public School No. 7, with both of which the deceased had been connected, attended the services.

The *Aquatic Monthly* formerly published by Messrs. Cushing, Bardua & Co., will be published in the future by Mr. August Brentano, No. 33 Union square, commencing with the December issue, which is No. 1 of the third volume. As the only publication in this country devoted solely to the twin pastimes of yachting and rowing, it is worthy of the support of all lovers of aquatics. Mr. Charles A. Peverelly will continue to fill the position of editor.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a reception in Association Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, this evening, for the young men of the book, stationery, paper, and printing trades of this City. The platform will be occupied by prominent members of the trades, including Mr. Fletcher W. Harper, Mr. Robert Carter, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, Mr. William Wood, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. William C. Prime, Mr. J. R. Moore, and others.

BROOKLYN.

Eight of the Building Inspectors of the Fire Department were discharged yesterday.

A Mrs. Boehr, while in the City Hall yesterday, for the purpose of paying her taxes, had a $100 bill picked from her pocket.

Guy Hartley, aged twelve, fell from the roof of No. 89 Henry street on Thursday afternoon, and died early yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries sustained.

Edward Jacobs was arrested yesterday on a charge of being implicated with others in the robbery of Mr. James Rogers, in July last.

Mortimer Grognan was committed for examination yesterday on a charge of stealing $360 from the tea store of John Hettrick, No. 182 Myrtle avenue, where he was employed as clerk.

City Judge Alexander McCue has commenced suit against the New-York *Tribune* for libel, laying his damages at $100,000. The defendants have been served with summons, but have not replied.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The carriage-house of Ex-Supervisor T. L. Rushmore, at Ordenta, in the town of Mamaroneck, was entered on Thursday night and robbed of two valuable sets of harness.

Mr. Schneider and another resident of Morrisania, while out riding in a wagon on Thursday, near Fordham, were thrown from the vehicle and very severely injured, especially Mr. Schneider, who lies in a critical situation.

The new Twenty-seventh Regiment, infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., will be reviewed by Major Gen. Jas. W. Husted at Mount Vernon on Tuesday next. At the close of the review the regiment will parade through the principal avenues and streets of the village.

Three prisoners, who were confined in the cells under the Morrisania Town Hall, effected their escape some time on Thursday night. One of the offenders, Thomas Moore, was charged with burglary and robbery, in entering the meat market of Mr. Sieghel and stealing property therefrom. The other two, Frank Judson and Peter Donehan, although charged only with the commission of minor offenses, are well-known hard characters in the town. It is supposed that some persons who had been admitted to the range of the corridors as lodgers aided the prisoners in their escape, by breaking the locks of the three cells in which they were confined.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railway Company have erected storm-doors and vestibules on their ferry-boats and at their ferry-houses with the purpose of keeping them comfortable during the Winter.

The newly-elected County Treasurer of Richmond County will be required to furnish bonds to the amount of $350,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The County Sheriff's bonds are fixed at $16,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, has been restored to the rights of citizenship.

The Jersey City Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners have retired $100,000 of the city improvement bonds.

The Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick Chapel of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, will be dedicated on the 3d prox.

Joseph Wright, one of a party of boys, while skating on Lake View, on Thursday night, broke through the ice and narrowly escaped drowning.

James Clark, while shooting near Ellisburg, Gloucester County, on Thanksgiving Day, was instantly killed by the accidental explosion of his gun.

Application will be made to the Legislature to charter a company to build a canal from the Raritan to the Delaware River, the capital to be $500,000.

A new railroad from Elmer to Vineland, a distance of thirteen miles, will probably be started next Spring. An effort is now being made to form a company.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for a charter for a bank to make discounts and receive deposits, to be located at Plainfield.

Miss Morse, Vice Principal of Public School No. 2, in Elizabeth, was presented with a handsome statuette by her class, on Wednesday, when she retired from the position.

A new hotel company, with a capital of $40,000, is to be organized to build a hotel at Atlantic City. Application will be made to the Legislature for a charter at its next session.

George Lee, confined in the Camden County Jail for burglary, escaped on Wednesday night by getting into the sink underneath his cell and burrowing thence up into the jail-yard.

The Newark Common Council has requested all persons who paid taxes between Aug. 15 and Sept. 5 to present their receipts, in order to see if any other defalcations can be found in Ex-Collector Broadwell's accounts.

The barn and out-houses of the Durling House, in Newton, were destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The horses and wagons were saved. The loss will amount to $3,500; insured in mutual companies for $2,000.

Charles Smith, a canal-boat Captain, was knocked down and robbed of $150, while walking over the new ground in the South Cove, Jersey City, on Wednesday night. The money was all he had to live on until the canal opened in the Spring. The Police have no clue to the perpetrators.

George Baker and George A. Bliss were sentenced in the Hudson County Special Sessions, yesterday, to one year each in State Prison, for passing worthless checks on Mr. Weiss, the proprietor of the Hansa Hotel, Hoboken. John Maxwell was sentenced to nine months in State Prison for despoiling a Pennsylvania Railroad car lying in the Jersey City yard.

TRANSPORTATION.

LECTURE BY HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, BEFORE THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince delivered a lecture last evening before the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, on the subject of transportation. He commenced by referring to the causes which gave rise to the grange movement of the West, and to the fact that the difficulty of rapid transportation had increased while the products of the Western States had been largely on the increase, until grain was so abundant that it cost the product of three acres to transport the produce of one acre to the market. His attention had been attracted to this subject in connection with the routes through the State of New-York. As a member of the New-York Legislature it was his business to look after the interests and sustain the supremacy of New-York City, which must depend at present upon increased transportation, since in this way alone could the trade with the West be sustained. When the Erie Canal was completed New York rapidly rose into importance in consequence of the facilities it afforded of reaching the interior of the country. But for some years past other cities had entered into competition with us, and we should not depend too much upon our geographical position if we would retain our supremacy. He referred to the causes which, in the early settlement of the country, directed attention to the necessity of bringing the West into closer connection with the sea-board. To these causes we were indebted for the building of the Erie Canal. But when it was proposed to expend $7,000,000 upon that undertaking, there were men who thought it was a useless expenditure of the public Treasury. It was commenced in 1817, and eight years afterward it was completed, and in the same year its enlargement began. This cost $36,000,000. The number of locks was reduced from eighty-three to seventy-five, and the tonnage was increased from 75 to 220 tons. By this enlargement we had been enabled to control the trade of the West. The time had now arrived when still greater facilities should be introduced. A great deal had been said about freight railways but no railways have been constructed. He said the nine North-western States which contained a population of 3,000,000 in 1840 had now 12,000,000 of people, and the products of these regions were almost exclusively agricultural.

The immensity of the product of our Western country in grains and pork, and other weighty articles, and the vast increase in that product within a comparatively few years are almost incredible. An approximate idea may be formed from the fact that the shipments of grain and flour from Chicago, which, in 1850, amounted to only 11,830,908 bushels, in 1860, but ten years later, had risen to 31,108,759, and in 1869, to 56,750,515. During the year 1872 the receipts of flour and grain from the interior at the various sea-board ports of the country, including Montreal, reached the vast aggregate of 158,435,552 bushels. Baltimore has put forth her endeavors by the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the improvement of the Cumberland Canal; Philadelphia, by extending the connections of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad throughout both the North-west and the South-west. New-Orleans enjoys the advantage of a natural water communication, extending through the whole interior of the continent, embracing the great valleys of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Ohio. Canada stands in an almost similar position as regards the country drained by the great lakes, and is displaying most commendable energy and determination in overcoming the natural obstacles at Niagara and the St. Lawrence Rapids to the direct shipment of Western products through her own dominion from the lakes to the Atlantic. Even New-England, with far less advantage of position than we possess, is sparing no effort to divide with us the carrying trade to Boston and the surrounding cities by means of the St. Lawrence and Ogdensburg route. The greatest danger was to be feared from Montreal because of the advantages of her geographical position. He referred to the efforts being made by the Canadians to complete canals capable of bearing vessels having a tonnage of 1,000 to the sea-board, and said when these works were completed, there would be no longer any reason that a single bushel of grain should come to this port over and above what might be required for home consumption; and, if we should lose the export trade, a vast amount of other business would be taken away also.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Butler left this City last evening for Washington.

Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, member of Congress, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

R. M. Field, Manager of the Boston Museum, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Capt. Harris, of steam-ship Abyssinia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, and E. Welly Pugin, the architect, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Paymaster P. P. G. Hall, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. B. W. Harris, member of Congress, of Massachusetts, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., and Gen. John A. Hunter, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Hon. Erastus Wells, member of Congress, of Missouri; Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and Gen. G. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas; Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany; Rev. W. C. Cattell, of Easton, Penn., and R. E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator George S. Boutwell and Representatives Dawes, E. R. Hoar, and G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. H. H. Hathorn, member of Congress, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOURTH AVENUE PERILS.

Michael Thorpe, of No. 25 East Ninety-first street, was yesterday struck by a fragment of a stone thrown out of the excavation in Fourth avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, where blasting operations are carried on by the contractors engaged in sinking the tracks, and severely injured. He was taken home, and John Darby, the man having the blast in charge, was arrested. The accused was arraigned before Judge Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, and fined $10. Darby admitted that the blast was entirely un covered, but claimed that it was the fault of the contractors.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including seven cars reported to arrive, 119 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,726 head, or 278 cars, against 299 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow, and but little are left in the yards for sale; the only transactions were 72 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 939 to 1,266 lbs., at $3 50@$4 40; 69 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,115 to 1,228 lbs., at $3 90@$4 25; 100 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,007 lbs., at $4 46. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 10,800 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm at $4 75@$5 50 for Canada Sheep and Lambs; Western Sheep, $3 87½@$4 62½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 57,900 head, against 41,900 head for the same time last week; the market was active at $4 12½@$4 25 for Yorkers, $4 30@$4 40 for heavy Hogs; there are but few of the latter in the yards; about 3,500 head were disposed of.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Cattle dull. Receipts, 1,400. Nothing doing in shipping grades. A few choice Texans sold at $4 25; Stockers, $3@$3 25. Shipments, 1,300. Receipts yesterday, 2,800. Live Hogs active and higher. Receipts yesterday, 36,000; to-day, about 22,000; market strong at $4 10@$4 30 for common to choice; pens well cleared. Shipme ts of two days, 21,000.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 28.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 36c. Resin quiet at $2 17½ for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—There is considerable doing in Printing Cloths for consumption and speculation, at 5½c.@5⅝c, for 64s.

[Advertisement.]

A THANKSGIVING HAT!—Buy your hat at KNOX's, and give thanks for the opportunity for the procural of so elegant and becoming a fabric. KNOX's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:03 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon sets.. 1:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:59 | Gov. Island..3:48 | Hell Gate....5:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jamieson, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; [illegible], (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson [illegible]; Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, E. R. Morgan's [illegible]; Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Great Admiral, Thompson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Boylston, (Br.,) Aaronson, Rotterdam, Brett, Son & Co.; Marie Madre, (Ital.,) Verdin, Newcastle, Eng., A. P. Agresta; Sophie, (Nor.,) Bache, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Magdalene Secunda, (Ital.,) Cassowa, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; La Cignena, Vidalcich, Corunna, Fabbri & Chauncey; Loch Arve, (Br.,) Scott, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Rachele, (Aust.,) Nasson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Evanel, Hichborn, Bristol, Eng., Carver & Barnes; Louise, (Br.,) Dehleroy, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Mary Knowlton, McKee, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Magdala, (Br.,) Sands, Barbados and Demerara, F. W. Whitney; Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Lydia H. Cole, Jarvis, Matanzas, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Don Jacinto, Curtain, Marseilles, J. Henry.

Schrs. Amelia, (Br.,) Smith, Sackville, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Felix G. King, Crossey, St. Kitts, Cartwright & Harrison; Jennie M. Murphy, Murphy, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmermann, Havana Nov. 22 and Nassau 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Nov. 27, lat. 37 45, lon. 74 15, passed a Mallory steamer bound S.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Earnest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Rapidan, Carpenter, Savannah Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Miranda, (Br.,) Peterson, Taganrog Oct. 13, Constantinople 17th, Gibraltar Oct. 29, and Bermuda Nov. 22, with wool to Sweetland, Bowring & Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam ship Co.,

Ship Thomas Dana, (of Boston, new, 1,445 tons,) Wilbur, Newburyport Nov. 22, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Will load for Liverpool.

Ship General McClellan, Morrison, San Francisco July 21, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.; is anchored on the bar.

Ship British Viceroy, (of Liverpool,) Butchart, Calcutta Aug. 11, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Star of Hope, (of Boston,) Little, Dublin Oct. 17, in ballast to Samuel G. Reed. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark Constante, (Norw.,) Rafu, Gloucester Oct. 13, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Filippo, (Ital.,) Dilietri, Limerick 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Bessie Parker, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wren, Belfast 41 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co., ordered to Norfolk.

Bark Concordia, (Nor.,) Johansen, Cork 45 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Kong Eystene, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Truro Oct. 13, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Euploea, (Ger.,) Frisk, Dublin 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Margherita, (Ital.,) Harbroro, Belfast 60 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to E. Puig—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig G. W. Halls, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mutchner, East Harbor 15 ds., with salt to W. J. Russell & Bro.—vessel to Crandall & Bros.

Brig Pacifico, (Ital.,) Amando, Patras, 65 ds., with fruit to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Jura, (of Bridgewater, N. S.,) Wolff, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to W. J. Russell & Bro.—vessel to master. Encountered heavy gales. Left in port brig Clara Adams, for Baltimore in 3 ds.

Brig Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro July 12, via Falmouth, Eng., with coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Grace Kelly, (of Barbados,) Kirkham, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to W. & S. Walsh.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre 18 ds., with old metal, &c., to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Uncle Sam, Jordan, St. Marc 19 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to G. W. Brown. Left in port brig Louisa Price, Wilson, for New-York, to sail Nov. 19.

Brig Hazard, (Norw.,) Andersen, Bordeaux 59 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Open Sea, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Aux Cayes 12 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Left in port schr. Cohen, from New-York, next day.

Schr. Chas. E. Moody, Collamore, San Blas 22 ds., with cocoanuts to Hendley, Eno & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Nov. 16, lat. 23, lon. 85 20, spoke bark P. Breilesdoff, (Norw.,) from Havre for New-Orleans, who supplied us with provisions; 21st, lat. 29 20, lon. 78 50, spoke schr. Chas. McCarthy, from Cispater for New-York.

Schr. Nymph, (of Balize, Hon.,) Panchie, Merillo, 20 ds., with mdse. to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. P. P. Keller, ——, Philadelphia, for Boston, put into this port for repairs, having been run into on the 26th inst., by the schr. J. B. Austin.

Schr. T. H. Kirk, Cavileer, Virginia, with wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. J. J. Little, Bateman, Baltimore, with coal to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. H. W. McColley, Crowell, Providence, to Overton & Hawkins; will load for Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Jones, Virginia, with wood, to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Chas. McCarty, Colcord, Granada 21 ds., with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Dos Hermanos, (Danish,) Bonamin, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to S. Michelena.

Schr. James A. Patten, Ogier, Savannah 10 days, with lumber, to order; vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Alice Beele, Thompson, Wareham, for Baltimore.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Seaman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flora King, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Rebecca and Eliza, Shay, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Morning Light, ——, Boston.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sunnyside, Nixon, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Pointer, Rockhill, Lanesville.

Schr. West Dennis, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Adelia Corson, Davis, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Taylor and Mathias, Haydon, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. L. Smith, Ryder, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. De Juria, ——, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. C. Paige, Hall, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Thomas Havens, ——, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. Meira, Taylor, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Olive, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. Simmickson, Higgins, Lane's Cove.

Schr. General Grant, Sargent, New-Haven.

Schr. Marietta Sterling, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Cooley, Bleecker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Searsville, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Highland, Haskell, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Jane Maria, Mott, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Adeline, ——, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hydrangea, Baldwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Otranto, Hammond, Providence.

Schr. E. F. Cabada, Swain, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry May, Fitch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Coffin, ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Bradley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Essex, Conn.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, Coleman, Providence.

Schr. Challenge, Perry, Greenport.

Schr. Julia Rich, Church, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Newport.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. S. Day, McFarland, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Clara R. Spofford, Gillman, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Anchored at Hart Island, schrs. Viola, Hall, Machias; Eliza Sawyer, Rogers, Calais; Chas. H. Eaton, ——, do.; Peiro, ——, Jonesport; Charter Oak, Fuller, Bangor; M. B. Reeves, ——, Calais; New-Zealand, Haskell, Gardiner, Me.

SAILED—Bark Dei, for Queenstown; brig D. Trowbridge, for St. Pierre.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Arr., steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; schr. L. H. Mullany, from New-York.

Sld. schr. George E. Thatcher. for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28.—Arr. brig Regulator, from Pernambuco, and schr. Titania, from Santos, for orders.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 28.—The new steam-ship Nederland, of the Red Star Line, from Antwerp, passed in at 4:50 o'clock P. M. to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Leo. fro New-York.

Sld. steam-ship General Barnes, for New-York.

Cld. bark Maria, for Liverpool; schrs. Thomas Fish, for Bath, and T. R. Stover, for Salem.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 28.—Arr., steam-ships C. W. Lord, Philadelphia; Saragossa, Baltimore; Seminole, Boston; barks Rosetta McNeil, Montevideo; Rockwood, Milford Haven; Estella, Rio Janeiro; schrs. Louise Crocket, Baltimore; Northern Light, Havana.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 26.—Arr. bark Florence, Peters, New-York, for Portland; brigs Isola, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, (split sails, lost royal yard and jibboom;) J. Mansfield, Philadelphia, for Boston; L. W. Wheeler, Weehawken, for do.; Grace Girdler, Port Johnson, for do.; Wm. H. West, Virginia, for do.; Harper, South Amboy, for do.; Alice Mirick, (Br.,) Gonaives Nov. 9, for do., reports arr. same day at Gonaives brigs Lothrop, from Boston; The Happy Return would sail in three days for Cape Haytien to finish ldg. The Schr. Howard left the same day for Inagua to finish loading with salt. Nov. 15, lat. 28 15, lon. 72, spoke bark Atlantic, from Pictou, steering S.W. The Alice Mirick encountered a severe gale from S. W. to N., lasting from the 19th to the 21st, during which she split sails, carried away the fore and standing rigging, stove galley and lost all her fresh water; started water ways, causing the vessel to leak 1,000 strokes per hour; had heavy weather ever since, and is still leaking. Also arr. schrs. A. H. Belden, Brashear City, 25 ds., via New-York, for Portsmouth; Frances Hatch and Pallas, New-York, for Rockland; L. B. Sargent, Philadelphia, for Salem; D. Boice, do., for Quincy Point; B. F. Brainerd, Weehawken, for Edgartown; Ida and Annie, New-York, for Belfast; Josephine, Port Johnson, for Salem. Also, May Day, Flight, Kelpie, Geo. Savage, Wm. Duryea, and E. Closson, not yet boarded.

Sld. brig Ernestine, schrs. Sarah G. Bright, Emma Higgins, and B. Towne. The schr. Delmont Locke, before reported ashore, was hauled off this afternoon without damage.

Wind, W. N. W., strong, and clear.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 26.—Arr. Schr. Flight, Philadelphia, for Boston; Kelpie, Weehawken, do.; Josephine B. Knowles and Helen Thompson, Port Johnson, for do.; E. Classon, Elizabethport, for do.; May Day and Julia E. Gamage, Rondout, for do.; Willie Luce, Hoboken, for do.; Mary F. Pike and Emma W. Day, from Saco; Wm. Duran, Saco, for Salem; Lizzie B. Gregg, Philadelphia, for Portland; Lizzie Dewey, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; George Savage, Weehawken, for do.; Nellie H., New-York, for Eastport; George W. Glover, do., Hurricane Island.

Sld. schr. Southern Cross.

Nov. 27.—Arr. schrs. Helen Sharp, Ladona, and David S. Siner, Philadelphia, for Boston; Nellie Clark and Owen P. Hines, Wehawken, for do.; E. H. Nash, Velma, and Anna S. Murch, Port Johnson, for do.; Charles Moore, Philadelphia, for do.; Lark, New-York, for Newburyport; Birchard and Torrey, Port Johnson, for Salem; Hardscrabble, New-York, for Portsmouth; Abbie Weld, do., for Belfast; Leonore, do., for Boston; Mary B. Dwyer, Virginia, for do.; R. & L. Cordery, John W. Hall, John Rose, R. K. Vaughan, J. A. Parsons, H. N. Miller, Fannie W. Johnston, and Caroline Young, Boston, for Philadelphia; Freddie L. Parker, Maud, Fred. Walton, S. P. Pomeroy, J. T. Weaver, and Isaac Arbeton, do. for Baltimore; James H. Huddle, Jr., do. for do., or Philadelphia; Dictator, do. for Virginia; Peiro, St. John, for New-York; S. M. Brainerd, Vinalhaven, for do.; D. Ellis, and Allie Oakes, Rockland, for do.; Island Belle, Eastport, for do.; Nettie Cushing and W. Freeman, Thomaston, for do.; Wm. Gillim, Gloucester, for do.; Seventy-Six, Bath, for do.; J. Paine, Boston, for do.; Lizzie Lee, Blue Hill, for do.; Governor Goodwin, Harwich, for Port Henry; P. Hallock, Boston, for Providence. Returned, schr. Rio, with boat stove and main boom broken. Sld., brig Chimborazo; schrs. Taylor and Mathias, Ephriam and Anna, (Br.,) Alaska, Merrill C. Hart, S. J. Lindsey, M. Sewall, G. M. Partridge, Annie Frye, Alsena, C. H. Eaton, Ocean Belle, Lottie K. Friend, Lilly B. French, Sydney C. Tyler, Admiral, July Fourth, Helena, Nellie Lamper, Ada S. Allen, Rebecca M. S. Smith, C. H. May, B. F. Brainerd, Wm. H. West, Allie B. Dyer, and E. B. Conwell.

WIND—E. S. E. moderate; calm at sunset.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship British Viceroy—Aug. 31, lat. 2 S., lon. 93 E., spoke ship Adriatic, (Br.,) from Bassein, for Liverpool; Sept. 23, lat. 27 40 S., lon. 45 E., ship St. James, (Br.,) from Madras, for London; Oct. 8, on Little Aguhlas Bank, ship Jupiter, (Dutch,) from Batavia, for Amsterdam; Nov. 22, lat. 31 30 N., lon. 71 W., bark Santa Phillippi, (Ital.,) from Tripoli, for New-York.

By brig Uncle Sam, Nov. 23, lat. 32 45, lon. 75 05, spoke bark Ionia (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore.

By steamer Dos Hermanos, Nov. 16, lat. 25 43, lon. 70 45, spoke bark Lady Suffolk (of St. John, N. B.,) from Liverpool, for Savannah.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Prince Edward, Republic, North American, Louisiana, King Oscar, Hesti, Dubyrovacki, Joven Thomas.

The following vessels, from American ports, have arr. out: Steinmann, F. C. Clarke, Blackpool, Omega, Biagino, Teresa, Reform, Prudhoe, Frances Hillyard, Insula, Capri, Progress, Athenais, Jacob, Dryaden, Felix Mendelssohn, Clara, Iris, Washington, Esploratore, Teresa Carmela, Marlborough, Skulds, Genad Zagreb, Taria Topan.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28.—The White Star Line steam-ship Gaelic, Capt. Jennings, from New-York Nov. 15, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, and proceeded.

REDUCTIONS.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

Nos. 20 and 22 JOHN ST., and No. 19 MAIDEN LANE, INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS OF

CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS

TO THEIR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED AT A

Large Reduction from Former Prices.

Jewelry Department.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY, INCLUDING CHARMS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, STONE CAMEOS, MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, FINE CORAL SETS, &c.

Bronze and Clock Department.

CHOICE SUBJECTS IN HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY, PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM CLOCKS AND REGULATORS.

Fancy Goods Department.

RUSSIA AND CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS, DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES, PORTEMONNAIS, WORK-BOX, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALTIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

502 & 504 BROADWAY.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

FREEMAN & BURR,

138 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR'S IMMENSE STOCK for the present and approaching season embraces all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS, OVERCOATS, and CLOTHING of every description for all classes and occasions.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $60.

FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT AND extensive facilities for executing orders to measure enable them to please the most exacting and execute Orders at very short notice and MODERATE PRICES.

OVERCOATS, $5, $10.
OVERCOATS, $15, $20.
OVERCOATS, $25, $30.
OVERCOATS, $40, 50.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BOYS' CLOTHING has been for years celebrated for its durability and elegant fitting. From the large stock, little time is required to make satisfactory selections; or any garment can be made to order, if preferred.

BOYS' SUITS, $5, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4, $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $30.

ORDERS BY LETTER. FREEMAN & BURR'S new system for SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in all parts of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE. SAMPLES OF GOODS Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List, SENT FREE on application.

ECONOMY, UTILITY, DURABILITY.

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PIANO-FORTES,

GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.

Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of touch and tone.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
Pianos rented and sold on installments.

WAREROOMS, 34 & 36 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW-YORK.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE,

HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS, GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,

Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,

AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

A. Raymond & Co.,

Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,

CLOTHIERS.

PRICES REDUCED

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IS ASKED TO OUR FINE

OVERCOATS.

FOR COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND BEAUTIFUL MAKE, THEY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,

Carriage Manufacturers,

No. 558 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK,

OFFER AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES FOR THE WINTER SEASON. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF

BERLINS, LANDAUS,
COUPES, BROUGHAMS,

Patent Octagon-Front Coupes and Landaulets,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

SLEIGHS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR JAMES GOOLD & Co.'s CELEBRATED FAMILY SLEIGHS, OF WHICH WE HAVE A FULL STOCK, INCLUDING THE PATENT LANDAU SLEIGH, NEW THIS SEASON, MAKING A PERFECTLY CLOSE SLEIGH FOR UNPLEASANT WEATHER AND EVENING USE.

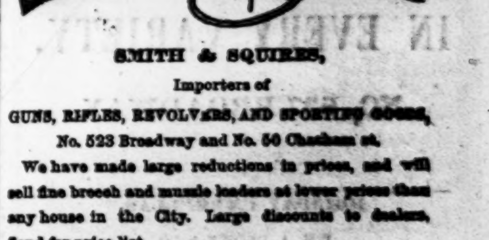
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF PORTLAND SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

REDUCTIONS.

LONDON DRESS SCARFS,
$2 00.
ENGLISH WINDSORS,
$1 50.
REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
$1 50.

WARD'S,

NO. 387 BROADWAY,
AND
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.



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